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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1975

Established 1887

High Court Rules U.S. Owns Oil Off Shore

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that the federal government owns the rights to more than three miles off the Atlantic coast. Coastal states claimed ownership under the 1789 American Revolution charter.

The ruling was made in a suit by the Justice Department against 13 Atlantic states after state of Maine began preparing to lease 3 million acres off coast for development by private oil and gas companies.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers said he was pleased by the ruling and that he wanted to assure the governors of our coastal states that we will continue our policy of early and frequent decision with them as we proceed with the development of this ocean resource.

Mr. Rogers said the United States needed the energy that is supplied by offshore oil and that he intended to develop that source in a manner consistent with the needs of the entire nation.

Hate officials expressed disappointment but little surprise at the ruling.

Gov. James Longley of Maine said he hoped the court-based ruling on "more valid information" than the Ford administration had presented in its arguments for offshore drilling but he declined further comment until he had read the opinion.

"The Department of Interior already has given every indication that it expects to work with a states in this area and we think that's a sound approach," Mr. Jim Holsinger of North Carolina said.

"Now that the decision is made, I think it's extremely important at the federal government to have full power to develop at sea," he said.

Gov. Mills Godwin of Virginia said he believed the Atlantic coastal states "are still entitled a share of the proceeds, if any, from offshore drilling."

Frank Icard, president of the American Petroleum Institute, expressed the hope that the ruling would provide a signal to accelerate efforts to open the Atlantic offshore area for exploration.

"The real beneficiaries of today's decision of the Supreme Court will be the nation's consumers, particularly those on the East Coast," he said.

Writing for the court, Justice William White said earlier Supreme Court rulings bound the court in the Maine case.

The court ruled in 1947 in a 5-4 decision that the states were not entitled to the first three miles of seabed. Congress had in 1953 to restore ownership that area to the states.

Maine and the other coastal states claimed that colonial charters gave them domain over a 3-mile-wide belt of the seabed. The government countered that the charters did not have that much about to give away and that if it did, the charters were invalidated when the U.S. Constitution was ratified.

Today's ruling clears the way for the department to proceed with plans to lease more than 3 million acres in the Middle Atlantic area during the next year. The department had agreed to hold up the leasing pending settlement of the suit.

Geologists have estimated the Atlantic offshore area may contain 10 billion to 20 billion barrels of oil, which would supply about 10 years of U.S. needs for two or three years.



PORTUGUESE PRECAUTIONS—Passengers leaving Lisbon International Airport were searched by airport and airline employees yesterday as soldiers supervised the operation. The measures reportedly were to prevent carrying out of cash and valuables.

As New Cabinet Is Formed Lisbon Swing to Left Affirmed

LISBON, March 17 (AP)—A government spokesman said today that a new Cabinet was being formed and informed sources said that moderate factions would be replaced in the new government by ministers ideologically closer to Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

The principal victims of the new swing to the left were reported to be Economic Minister Rui Vilar and Maj. Viktor Alves, one of the powers in the military leadership that overturned the rightist dictatorship last April.

But No Action Taken

Senator Says Colby Admitted CIA Discussed Assassinations

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI)—CIA director William Colby has admitted that there was discussion within the CIA of assassinating foreign leaders but he denied that anything ever came of it.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., said yesterday.

It was the first time that Mr. Colby had been reported as conceding that they talked over the possibility of CIA action against foreign political figures, although there have been widespread unconfirmed reports of such discussions.

Sen. Symington made the revelation on a television interview program.

The Rockefeller Commission, set up by President Ford to investigate possible domestic abuses by the CIA, today questioned former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford about any CIA involvement in assassinations of foreign leaders.

Mr. Clifford, who served on the presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, told reporters afterward that "at no time were we ever informed that there was any plan" to assassinate a foreign head of state.

However, Mr. Clifford's acknowledgment that he had been questioned about assassinations provided the first clear indication that the Rockefeller Commission has expanded its probe into alleged domestic spying to include a review of any links to foreign assassinations.

There has been press speculation that the CIA was involved in plots against Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Patrice Lumumba of the Republic



Sen. Stuart Symington

fantasy news about what is going on in Portugal. He said he was speaking "unofficially."

His comment followed a private radio station's attack on the Associated Press, the British Broadcasting Corp., Agence France Press and the Spanish national radio. A Spanish government television team said it had been advised by a Portuguese television official to leave Portugal.

Foreign attention has been drawn to Portuguese developments following the nationalization of private banks and insurance companies last week in the wake of the abortive coup by conservative military officers. Former President Antonio de Spínola fled to exile in Brazil after the coup collapsed.

The coup's failure appeared to have strengthened Mr. Goncalves' authority to push ahead with a new economic program that included the nationalizations.

A senior government official said the new government was not expected to be announced for three or four more days.

Newspaper speculation said that others likely to leave the country's third government since the revolution were Lt. Col. Manuel Costa Braz, the defense minister, and Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, the social affairs minister.

A Cabinet minister said that a leader of the Communist-linked Portuguese Democratic Movement was certain to be given a Cabinet post, perhaps a key economic spot. Speculation centered on Francisco Pereira de Moura, a member of the first cabinet.

Cabinet Seen Stronger

The Cabinet now has nine military men and eight civilians from the Communist, Socialist and centrist Popular Democratic party and some independents. The military men, who are leaders in the Armed Forces Movement, dominate the Cabinet.

The Communist party chief, Alvaro, is considered certain to be returned, probably as one of the ministers without portfolio. But his hand has been strengthened by the nationalizations, a policy he has been advocating for some time.

The real authority lies with a newly created revolutionary Council of 24 APR men whose first move was to begin the nationalizations.

The insurance companies, meanwhile, were operating without executives as the government prepared to man commissions to operate them. Banking was reported to be normal.

Saigon Will Yield 3 Provinces In Central Highlands to Reds

U.S. Embassy In Cambodia Burns Papers

PHNOM PENH, March 17 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh may fall soon to Communist-led insurgents, burned documents today and told refugee agencies to "pare down to essential personnel," American sources reported.

Field reports said insurgent forces captured the airstrip at Neak Luong, a naval base that is the government's last position on the lower Mekong River. The rebels also cut off a government force that had recaptured Toul Leap, six miles from Phnom Penh airport, and rocketed the airport, killing five children and wounding two, according to the field reports.

A soldier said he had seen about 20 persons killed or wounded after up to four rockets hit the marketplace at Pochentong, near the airport.

At least 12 rockets fell outside Chrou Changvar, across the Mekong River from the capital. Cambodia's main naval base is located there.

Security forces were on full alert in Phnom Penh tonight to counter any attempt by the insurgents to stage commando raids on the eve of the fifth formal anniversary of the beginning of the Cambodian war tomorrow.

"Everybody is packing up," an American said. "It's just a precaution." But a visitor to the homes of several American diplomats said, "Everyone is trying to be casual but they are packing furiously."

Sources said Ambassador John Dean asked Catholic Relief Services, World Vision and CARE to send nonessential personnel to Bangkok or Saigon until after the U.S. Congress votes on President Ford's request for additional military aid for Cambodia.

In South Bend, Ind., President Ford, citing developments he said "to some extent tend to validate the so-called domino theory," declared tonight that the fall of Cambodia "could affect the national security of the United States."

In one of his strongest statements to date on the deteriorating situation in Indochina, Mr. Ford said at a news conference that the United States must honor its commitments to Asian allies.

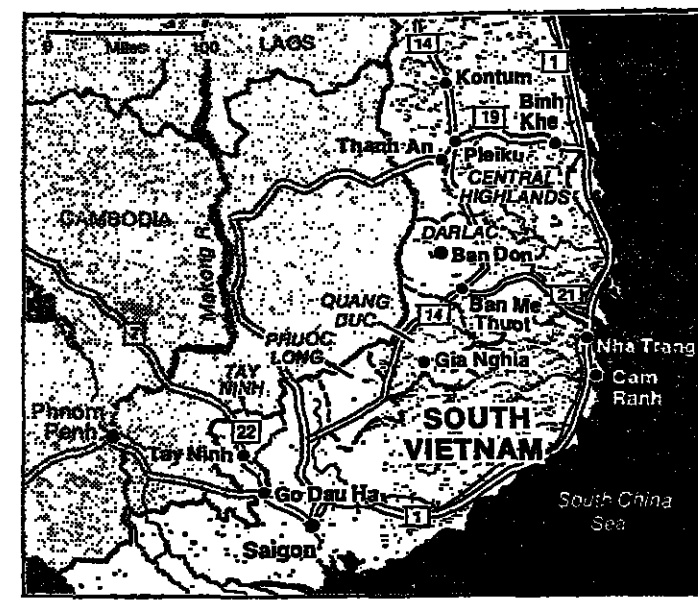
"If we have one country after another, losing faith in our word... in our agreements with them... yes, I think the first one to go could affect the national security of the United States," he said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal leader of the Cambodian rebels, warned during the weekend that foreign embassies in Phnom Penh should urgently evacuate their nationals or risk being "at the moment of liberation."

Military sources said that after the rebels took Neak Luong's airstrip, they pressed an attack on the naval base at the town, which is 30 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Neak Luong has been a major river naval base for five years and, if it falls, it would mean the government will have no chance of reopening the river, which was closed by insurgent mines and shelling Jan. 31.

The loss of Neak Luong would also free up to 10,000 insurgent forces on the lower Mekong River to move toward Phnom Penh.



PROVINCES FALLING—South Vietnam provinces of Kontum (in north of map), Pleiku (just south of that) and Darlac, whose capital, Ban Me Thuot, has already fallen, are being abandoned by the government in Saigon.



INSPECTION TOUR—Cambodian President Lon Nol greets villagers with wave as he visited area near besieged capital of Phnom Penh on Sunday. He spent some time with the villagers who complained of their sufferings.

Returns to Egypt Kissinger Seeking to Speed Pace of Mideast Negotiation

By Bernard Gwertzman

ASWAN, Egypt, March 17 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger brought the latest Israeli counterproposal to President Anwar Sadat tonight as he sought to step up the pace of the negotiations and prod Egypt and Israel to make concessions necessary to produce a new Sinai agreement.

Starting the third round of this current diplomatic shuttle, Mr. Kissinger avoided making any predictions of success or failure in his mission. But he was clearly concerned about the slow progress recorded so far in this trip that has taken him from Washington for 13 days and which may last a week or two more.

After seven hours of detailed and reportedly tough talks last night and this morning in Jerusalem with the Israeli negotiating team, Mr. Kissinger arrived here this afternoon to see if Mr. Sadat would further modify his nation's position and give Mr. Kissinger something to take back to Israel tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger and his top aides said they did not share the gloom expressed in the Israeli press today about the possibility of a breakdown in the talks, but they did not hide their frustration with the reluctance of Egypt and Israel to start making significant compromises.

Principal Problem

The chief problem remains the same: Israeli leaders insist on a package of specific actions that add up to a decision by Egypt to renounce war with Israel as a course of action and, in return, meeting Mr. Sadat's demand that Israel pull back from strategic mountain passes and oil fields captured from Egypt in 1967.

During his two previous stops here on this trip, Mr. Kissinger received proposals from Mr. Sadat aimed at meeting Israel's conditions.

But from Israeli statements of the last 24 hours, it seemed evident that Egypt's proposals have not persuaded Premier Yitzhak Rabin and his close aides to seek Cabinet approval for giving up the passes at Mitla and Gidi and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis.

The Israeli negotiators, led by

Communists Score War's Biggest Gain

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, March 17.—In its most serious setback in almost two decades of war, the South Vietnamese government is going to abandon three Central Highlands provinces to the North Vietnamese because the region cannot be held, officials said today.

In the area, which includes the provinces of Kontum, Pleiku and Darlac, all major highways have been cut by a two-week-old Communist offensive, government officials revealed tonight.

The take-over of the heart of the Central Highlands will be the biggest single gain by the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies.

Ban Me Thuot, the capital city of Darlac Province, fell to the Communists last week and much of the rest of the area is in the hands of the North Vietnamese, particularly the western sectors that border Cambodia.

The most significant losses are the provincial capitals Pleiku, Kontum and Ban Me Thuot.

"Cut Losses Now"

Explaining the government decision to surrender the three provinces to the enemy, an official said:

"The decision was made to cut losses now because the North Vietnamese were putting so many troops in the region and there was no way to supply the South Vietnamese troops. The logistics are in favor of the North Vietnamese, whose supply lines from Laos and Cambodia are much shorter."

The North Vietnamese were said to be bringing thousands of troops into the region, as many as two additional divisions.

Officials said that South Vietnamese troops were trying to fight their way out of Pleiku and move eastward along Highway 19. Thousands of civilians, troops and the II Corps headquarters, which had tactical jurisdiction over the Central Highlands, were flown out during the last several days.

Nearly 30 Americans also were evacuated, but a fate of nine others trapped in Ban Me Thuot was unknown. The last radio contact with them was made Wednesday.

Officials said a number of planes that had been grounded were destroyed at the Pleiku airfield before the South Vietnamese began pulling out. The II Corps headquarters was moved to Nha Trang on the central coast, 150 miles south of Pleiku.

An official said that with two strategic roads—Highways 19 and 21—cut inland between coastal supply ports and Pleiku and Kontum, all reinforcements and supplies would have had to be airlifted into the highlands.

"The South Vietnamese Air Force has a limited capability," the official said. "So it was a question of which is best: getting choppers up because you can move troops and supplies rapidly enough or moving into a defensive posture that is significantly more defensible." He said that by pulling into the coastal enclaves, the South Vietnamese would have shorter supply lines.

During the entire war, South Vietnam had until now lost only one entire province—Phnom Long.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Vorster, Smith Hold Meeting On Rhodesia Political Future

CAPE TOWN, March 17 (UPI)—Prime Minister John Vorster and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith met here today to discuss the constitutional future of Rhodesia and its relations with black nationalists and neighboring black states.

Officials said they have scheduled further discussions for tomorrow. The Rhodesian leader had planned to return to Salisbury today but sources said that, although "substantial ground" had been covered, the two prime ministers needed to continue their talks.

Mr. Smith arrived yesterday accompanied by his minister of defense, Pieter van der Byl. The South African foreign minister, Hilgard Muller, and the justice minister, Jimmy Kruger, also attended the discussions.

No Agenda Announced

No agenda for the meeting was issued but government sources said the two leaders would be talking about the latest steps toward détente in southern Africa. The campaign, backed by the South African government,

suffered a setback two weeks ago when the Rhodesian police arrested the black Rhodesian nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, on allegations that he was plotting to kill some of his political opponents.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the black nationalist movement, the African National Council, of which Mr. Sithole is a senior member, announced he would hold no further constitutional talks with Mr. Smith until Mr. Sithole was released. Mr. Sithole is due to appear before a special court next Monday.

Meanwhile Bishop Muzorewa left the Rhodesian capital for Lusaka, Zambia, today to make a nationwide television and radio broadcast tomorrow. He would not tell newsmen the subject of his broadcast. Before leaving Salisbury, he said Mr. Sithole was "a stumbling block in the way of settlement" and blamed him for harming "the spirit of détente" by his arrest of Mr. Sithole. "No serious-minded person could expect the ANC to continue talks under those conditions," he said.

U.S. Surgeon Treats Limb Cancer by Heating Patients' Blood

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, March 17 (UPI)—A surgeon here has more than tripled the chances of his patients surviving one of the hardest cancers to treat by heating their blood to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

To make sure that other parts of the body are not injured by the high temperatures, the blood is heated in the affected limb is isolated from the rest of the blood circulating to the body by a light tourniquet. To aid the treatment, a powerful anti-cancer drug is circulated with the heated blood.

Using this treatment on 30 patients suffering from severe cases of the limb cancer known as melanoma, Dr. John Stehlin and his team at the St. Joseph's Hospital Laboratory for Cancer Research here have achieved a 67-per-cent survival after five years.

Reports Bad Cells Disintegrate, Survival Rate Triples

Earlier treatments using the drug alone produce a 22.2-per-cent survival rate after five years. Dr. Stehlin reported in the current issue of the Journal of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics. Most forms of cancer are considered cured after the victim has survived for 10 years.

Starts as Mole

Melanoma is a cancer of pigment cells in the skin that generally starts as a small raised mole and often spreads from the limbs to internal organs of the body. It kills an estimated 5,000 Americans a year.

Dr. Edmund Klein, a cancer specialist at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute at Buffalo, N.Y., called Dr. Stehlin's treatment "about as good as there is. Unfortunately, no treatment is

very good with that form of cancer."

Up to now, Dr. Stehlin has concentrated on treating cancers in limbs, but he is optimistic about his results and has just begun using heat to treat lung cancer, which has a 5-per-cent survival rate with surgery. Dr. Stehlin, using laboratory animals, is also studying the possibility of using heat to treat liver cancer.

Scientists have known since the 1930s that for some mysterious reason heat kills cancer cells before it kills most normal cells. Moreover, there have been authoritative reports for the last 100 years that cancer patients who get a high fever experience a sudden and unexplained decrease in their cancer cells.

The problem, however, has been finding the narrow tem-

perature zone in which cancer cells are killed but normal ones are not affected. Dr. Stehlin admits there are risks, which he said have given the treatment "a bad name."

Forced to Amputate

Dr. Stehlin said that he over-heated three limbs in some of his first melanoma treatments, seven years ago, and had to amputate them. But, he added, the normal treatment for this disease would have been amputation.

In his treatment, Dr. Stehlin pumps blood in an affected limb with a machine generally used to provide oxygen during open-heart surgery. A heater is attached to the pump.

When the blood temperature reaches 102 degrees, the drug phenylalanine mustard is added.

ed. When the blood reaches 110 degrees, the temperature of the skin is 102 to 105 degrees—about 20 degrees above normal.

Dr. Stehlin continues the heat treatment for 45 minutes to two hours, depending on the amount of cancer and the general health of the patient. Most patients need only one treatment but one has had four.

Dr. Stehlin said the cancerous nodes in the skin do not fall off. Instead, "they literally sink into the body after treatment. They disintegrate," he said.

He said these disintegrating cells trigger the body's immunity system to fight any cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.

"I maintain," he said in an interview, "that this is a stimulation of the patient's own immune response against his own cancer cells. We are not crazy enough to think that heat is killing cancer."

News Analysis

Geography, Economics Spur Southern Africa Racial Ties

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG, March 17 (NYT).—The logic of geography and economics has driven whites and blacks of southern Africa together in an uneasy and unstable coalition. It could lead to real progress in solving the region's racial problems but it could as easily fail.

Increasingly, the nations of the region have become closely intertwined. Increasingly, white-ruled South Africa has become the key to progress.

This year the former Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola will attain full independence, and both are moving toward that goal with black-dominated transitional governments.

Until recently it also appeared likely that 1975 might be a year of peaceful political progress for the former British colony of Rhodesia, where 270,000 whites dominate more than 5.5 million blacks.

But the arrest on March 4 of a leading black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabandaba Sithole, by the Rhodesian government of Prime Minister Ian Smith has at least temporarily blocked a promised constitutional conference on future power-sharing because other blacks will not continue the talks.

South Africa is the industrial, economic and military giant of the region. Last year it also became the political pivot with a diplomatic policy of "detente."

U.K. Grants Visa To Former Head Of KGB in Russia

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins aroused protests in Parliament today when he announced that Alexander Shelepin, a former head of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, would be granted a visa to visit Britain.

The minister said he had no grounds on which he could properly refuse the request.

"The power to refuse an applicant whose presence would not be conducive to public good should be used only to safeguard national interests, and not to express moral approval or disapproval," he said in answer to the protests.

Mr. Shelepin, a member of the Soviet Politburo, has been invited here next month by Britain's Trades Union Congress in his capacity as chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions. The British TUC sent a delegation to Moscow in 1973.

toward the black-ruled nations in Africa.

There is concern in South Africa now as the breakdown of negotiations in Rhodesia. Because of its own racial policies, South Africa has usually opposed interference in another nation's domestic affairs. But last week Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said in parliament in an unusually direct statement that he hoped Rhodesia would try Mr. Sithole in an open court rather than in secret on charges of plotting to kill his political rivals. Such a step might salvage the Rhodesian negotiations.

And last Monday, the minister of justice, Jimmy Kruger, confirmed officially that the stable force of South African combat policemen that had helped Rhodesia fight black guerrillas for many years had been withdrawn from combat duty last month, although the force remains in Rhodesia.

To Prevent Incident

He said that the police were "being kept in their camps to insure there will be no incident involving South Africans while there is a prospect of a meeting between white and black leaders in Rhodesia."

The government of Prime Minister John Vorster, diplomatic sources said, is also in frequent secret contact with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr. Kaunda said recently that 1975 was "the year of decision in southern Africa" and added that "a final decision must be made whether the future of southern Africa will be decided by peaceful means or by force of arms."

Mozambique, which will become fully independent of Portugal June 25 under the leadership of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, offers several examples of how the nations and problems of the region have become connected.

Independence would leave Mozambique free to enforce UN economic sanctions against landlocked Rhodesia, whose only other outlet to the sea is a cumbersome route through Botswana and South Africa. This would be a serious blow to Rhodesia but it would also hurt the troubled economy of Mozambique, since Rhodesian traffic provides most of the port business there.

A settlement leading toward majority rule in Rhodesia would enhance that nation's stature internationally and would greatly help Mozambique. It would also make unnecessary the continued use of Mozambique bases by Rhodesian guerrillas—a potential source of trouble.



TALKS IN CAPE TOWN—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith (left) meeting with South African officials, Prime Minister John Vorster (second from left), Defense Minister Pieter Botha (right) and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hilgard Muller yesterday.

Reporter's Notebook

Kissinger Joins in Speculating on Successor

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, March 17 (NYT).—On the way to Aswan several nights ago, newsmen in the rear of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plane were talking about the possibility of his resigning. Some believed he would quit by the end of the year and move himself as a political issue in President Ford's campaign. Others argued that he would stay at least through the rest of this term.

In the midst of the discussion, Mr. Kissinger walked back and found himself in the unusual situation of talking about the man who might succeed him. He carefully gave no clues as to his plans to stay or not to stay, but he did outline a travel schedule that would keep him busy through the year.

Mr. Kissinger seemed unperturbed by the subject and even fascinated by speculation about a successor. He gave no first choice but did confirm that he thought very highly of Elliot Richardson, who recently took over as ambassador in London.

"The impression given this correspondent was that Mr. Kissinger was preparing himself for the fact that his time was running out as secretary of state. Certainly he seems very relaxed on this trip, so relaxed that some suspect he may be playing a role.

He has reacted more calmly to the bad news from Cambodia, South Vietnam and Portugal and from Capitol Hill than many would have thought likely. At several stops, diplomats have asked members of the Kissinger party whether he would cut the trip short to return to Washington because of Cambodia's desperate situation. Mr. Kissinger acted surprised at such questions.

"What more can I do?" has been his usual response. Inevitably the main problem for newsmen on this shuttle, as on previous Kissinger mediation missions, has been the extreme difficulty in sorting out fact from fancy. As a good mediator, Mr. Kissinger has played both the Egyptians and the Israelis to secrecy about the details of the discussion.

But both Egyptian and Israeli leaders have political constituencies to whom they have to tell something and each side seems

to think that, if its particular line is reported by an American newsmen traveling with Mr. Kissinger, it carries more weight.

Thus, in Aswan, where the sun always shines, and Egyptian and American officials and newsmen head for the new Cataract Hotel's just-constructed swimming pool, it is not very hard to engage Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy or one of his aides in conversation.

But what Mr. Fahmy or his associates tell an American newsmen seems to have only remote relevance to what President Anwar Sadat may be telling Mr. Kissinger in private. In fact, there is good reason to suspect that they may be telling American newsmen almost the complete opposite at times. For instance, at the very time that Mr. Sadat was giving Mr. Kissinger some formulations to take to Israel, high Egyptian officials were saying that Egypt would make no concessions to Israel at all.

Clearly, the Egyptians want their Arab allies to believe that they are standing firm in demanding territorial concessions from Israel without making any of their own.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon took the unusual step at the start of the talks of urging newsmen not to speculate but to report only what was officially announced. The appeal has had no visible effect on the Israeli press.

The meeting place here is the lobby of the King David Hotel, where Israeli and foreign newsmen gather and where key Israeli officials wander through unannounced to chat with whoever happens to be around.

It is not uncommon to find Defense Minister Shimon Peres in the cocktail lounge or Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur in the coffee shop.

The other day, Premier Yitzhak Rabin's spokesman came into the lobby to read from notes sharply critical of Egypt's position in the talks. He forbade newsmen to use his name but Israeli radio broadcast his remarks from a tape, also without saying who he was. It was as if an American radio station had played some of Mr. Kissinger's comments on the air and said they were from an unnamed official.

Less than an hour after the Israelis had criticized the Egyptian position, Mr. Kissinger and his aides were expressing astonishment since they had received a much more encouraging response from the Israelis in private.

Mr. Kissinger very much wants an agreement and he is careful to tailor his remarks in such a way as to promote a settlement. This is in keeping with the practice of most mediators, who recognize that laying all the facts before the public might destroy the negotiations.

The net result is that newsmen must tread warily and hope that such diplomatic language as "concrete ideas" can soon be translated into more informative English.

Speed Sought By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

may be too difficult for Mr. Sadat to concede and Mr. Sadat demanding territory that Israel feels it cannot yield without a dramatic package of political concessions.

Mr. Kissinger believes that 10 Israeli counterproposals could move the negotiations forward. After returning to Jerusalem tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger will make a short trip to Saudi Arabia on Wednesday morning, returning to Israel that night to pick up the Israeli responses to whatever he brings them tomorrow.

On Thursday, Mr. Kissinger is to return to Aswan, where Mr. Sadat has moved his government for the duration of the talks, about 600 miles south of Cairo on the Nile. On Friday, the secretary plans to go back to Israel and shuttle to Aswan on Saturday.

Privately, American officials believe there is a chance the talks will fail. But they continue to assert that, because Egypt and Israel both want an accord, it is possible to find a formula.

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G.L.

Aid Loophole Found by U.S. For Cambodia

Arms 'Overcharges' Total \$21.5 Million

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT).—Cambodia will receive \$21.5 million in arms and ammunition because of "overcharges" in the fiscal 1974 military assistance program, the State Department announced today.

Spokesman Robert Funseth said that the aid, which is being provided at a time when Congress is strongly resisting administration requests for emergency military assistance to Cambodia, will probably extend the period during which the Lon Nol government can resist Communist forces.

He told newsmen that a Defense Department audit had revealed that the Arms had failed to deliver ammunition under the 1974 program due to the practice of pricing ammunition "on the basis of delivery notifications" received some weeks after actual delivery.

Mr. Funseth explained that since the program was carried out during a period of rapidly rising prices, late pricing resulted in overcharges. He added that while the new supplies might help the Cambodian government, the administration still hopes for congressional approval of more aid.

Maneuvers on Hill

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, administration officials sought to work out compromises with both the House and the Senate. On the House side, presidential advisers reportedly have agreed to accept a compromise of \$21.5 million in aid with a June 30 cutoff date, say a means of cutting the aid bill before the entire House.

The Foreign Affairs Committee tentatively rejected the bill Thursday after the State Department strongly opposed the cutoff date.

Today, Rep. Pierre du Pont, R-Del., one of the authors of the compromise, said that he will oppose it when the committee reconvenes tomorrow unless the administration promises in writing to end all military aid to Cambodia by June 30.

President Ford had originally sought \$22 million in emergency aid but finally agreed to accept a compromise after warnings from leaders of both parties that the request had no chance of passage.

In the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee today voted to provide Cambodia with \$155.5 million through June 30, AP reported. But the chances of Senate approval are rated as slim.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman denied charges, made yesterday by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., that the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh is secretly controlling air strikes by government forces.

A briefing May Gen. Winant said that, while the Cambodian forces "with serial reconnaissance and other intelligence on possible targets, we have been conducting no secret or nonsecret control of bombing in Cambodia."

The Pentagon had acknowledged that U.S. reconnaissance planes have continued to fly missions in Southeast Asia but had argued that this was permissible under the 1973 Paris peace agreement that led to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.

Episcopal Panel Confers on Spain Ban on Big Rally

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—The Council of the Madrid archdiocese met today to discuss the ban on a church rally by the government, church sources said.

The four-day rally was to have started Saturday in the industrial suburb of Vallecas. It was banned by the Interior Ministry Saturday on the grounds that it might be used by leftists for anti-government activities.

The rally was called by the Madrid episcopate to discuss and vote on resolutions relating to the church's mission to conditions in Vallecas. The suburb is mostly populated by poor migrants from the north.

The sources said the ban has plunged relations between the church and the regime into their gravest crisis since the government tried to expel the Bishop of Bilbao, the Rev. Antonio Anovero, from Spain a year ago because of a sermon advocating Basque minority rights.

Friests of at least 25 Madrid parishes went on strike yesterday to protest the ban. "No services today," said signs hung on the church doors.

Publishers Ask Probe Of Killing in Saigon

PARIS, March 17 (Reuters).—The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers today called for an official investigation into what it called "the inadmissible and tragic" killing of French reporter Paul Léandri in Saigon Friday.

Mr. Léandri, a correspondent of Agence France-Presse, was shot and killed by South Vietnamese policemen. In a telegram addressed to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu the press group expressed its "indignation at the assassination" and called for "an official inquiry."

Communists' Biggest Gain

Saigon Abandons Provinces In Central Highlands to Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

along the Cambodian border. Since the cease-fire was declared in effect, on Jan. 27, 1973, 17 district capitals have fallen. Several more are in danger of falling.

There are 44 provinces and more than 440 district capitals in South Vietnam. While only a small percentage are officially considered lost to the North Vietnamese, others are thinly held or contested.

Field reports said that South Vietnamese bombers raided across the Cambodian border today, attacking North Vietnamese soldiers and troops in efforts to blunt a drive on the provincial capital of Tay Ninh city, 55 miles northwest of Saigon, field reports said.

South Vietnamese ground forces met heavy resistance in a counterattack designed to stop the North Vietnamese drive along the border to the south of Tay Ninh city. Government troops have lost six positions in the area in recent fighting.

Attacks Near Saigon

SAIGON, March 17 (NYT).—North Vietnamese tanks and troops mounted heavy assaults in remote, mountainous Quang Duc Province and stepped up attacks around Saigon, the military command said today.

"The grim and it's going to get grimmer," a knowledgeable Western military source said. "Every military region is in trouble now."

Perhaps the most significant announcement by the Saigon command was that North Vietnamese troops and tanks had mounted a series of assaults against Kien Duc district headquarters and at the Nhom Co air-

field in Quang Duc Province in the Central Highlands. The attacks, according to military sources, are aimed at Gia Nghia, the province capital, which is nearby.

Near Saigon the command said North Vietnamese sappers threw rockets and small arms at a depot one mile south of Go Vap in the capital's suburbs. The command said that Communist troops today also attacked a village headquarters northwest of Tay Ninh near Saigon. Two South Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the clash.

Inmate Slain As IRA Tries Prison Break

DUBLIN, March 17 (UPI).—Troops shot and killed a prisoner and wounded two others tonight when they foiled a St. Patrick's Day bid by Irish Republican Army prisoners to blast their way out of Portlaoine jail, a police spokesman said.

No prisoner escaped in the breakout attempt, the spokesman said. Explosions and gunfire rocked the area as the prisoners, apparently hoping to catch security forces off guard as they celebrated the feast day of Ireland's patron saint, made their bid for freedom.

Shortly after 8:30 p.m., the town's power supplies and telephone service were cut by a chain thrown across high tension wires. Simultaneously three gunmen attacked the inside of the high-security prison as IRA inmates used gelignite in an attempt to blast an escape route.

IRA supporters in the town hijacked automobiles and set them afire in an attempt to disrupt security forces.

Military Plane Crashes, Killing 52, in Argentina

BARILOCHE, Argentina, March 17 (UPI).—An Argentine Air Force turbo-prop transport plane crashed into a mountainside yesterday and exploded in flames, killing all 52 persons aboard.

A spokesman for the airline Lade, the government-operated service that provides transport for the military, said the plane crashed into 7,000-foot Mount Lopez, killing the 47 passengers and five crewmen.

Police sources said the majority of the passengers were air force and army officials and their families.

The sources said the plane was making a normal landing approach in the resort area of San Carlos de Bariloche when it veered and crashed into the mountainside. They said the plane was on a routine flight between Buenos Aires and Bariloche.

Bariloche is 700 miles southwest of Buenos Aires along the southern shore of Lake Nahuel Huapi in an area of steep mountain trails and woodlands.

The cause of the crash was unknown.

Senator Notes Colby Report

(Continued from Page 1)

a member of the CIA "watchdog" subcommittee in the Senate.

Mr. Colby, according to Sen. Symington, assured him "it had not actually been done," but said there had been "some discussion about it."

Sen. Symington declined to amplify but added in a telephone interview later, "I called Colby and said, 'How there been any assassinations?' and he said 'No, there'd been discussion of it.'"

"The CIA never does anything without being instructed by the administration," Sen. Symington said when asked what he believes "discussions" were about.

A spokesman for Mr. Colby said the CIA director had no comment on Sen. Symington's remarks.

Sen. Symington said the trouble with the Senate "watchdog" subcommittee is "it didn't watch. For example, it only met once in 1971."

Sen. Symington's revelation seems certain to spur further moves to look into the CIA's overseas activities, perhaps by the Rockefeller Commission and certainly by the special Senate and House committees which have just been created to plumb possible CIA misuses of power.

France Asked to Bar Hijackers' Expulsion

PARIS, March 17 (UPI).—A prosecuting attorney told a court today that he believed France should turn down a U.S. request to send Americans Mary Catherine Kerkow and Willie Holder home to be tried for the 1972 hijacking of a passenger jet to Algeria.

The attorney said that their act was mainly political. Miss Kerkow, pleading in passionate tones, and Mr. Holder, speaking haltingly and claiming illness, testified at their extradition hearing that they hijacked the Western Air Lines plane with 97 passengers aboard because they were revolted by the U.S. role in the Vietnam war. French law prohibits extradition of political refugees.

Boycott Aide Says U.S. Firms React

DAMASCUS, March 17 (UPI).—The Arab boycott organization's headquarters here is receiving an average of six requests daily from American companies asking to be removed from the Arab blacklist. It is the head of the office, Mohammed Ahmad Mahgoub, said in an interview distributed today by the Middle East News Agency.

Mr. Mahgoub said that American firms, "realizing the damage to their interests if they deal with Israel," also ask about steps they should take to avoid being put on the Arab blacklist, which closes Arab markets to companies doing business with Israel.

He said that the number of American companies on the blacklist "is not big" if compared to the overall number of enterprises in the world. He said that the blacklist was removed from the U.S. blacklist. Mr. Mahgoub said, "a company must submit documents proving it has ended all relations with Israel."

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Controlling Fate of Needy

IA Study Says Food Crisis Could Increase U.S. Power

By Henry Weinstein

IN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP)—A research report of the CIA concludes that world food shortages, which are likely to increase in the near future, could give the United States a sure of power it had never before—possibly an economic and political dominance greater than that of the immediate post-World War II years.

The report, prepared by the CIA's Office of Political Research, says that the trends in grain production will give the United States an "enhanced role as a supplier of food" in coming decades that will provide "additional levers of influence, but at the same time will pose difficult choices and possibly new problems for the United States."

"Whatever choice the United States makes in deciding where its grain should go, it will become a whipping boy among those who consider themselves left out or given only short shrift," says the report, entitled "Potential Implications of Trends in World Production and Climate."

The report contains a disclaimer at the bottom of its first page that says:

"This study was prepared by the Office of Political Research of the Central Intelligence Agency. It does not, however, represent an official CIA position. The views presented represent the best judgment of the issuing office, which is aware that the complex issues discussed lend themselves to other interpretations."

In a section on "political and other implications" of food shortages, the report says: "Where climate change causes great shortages of food despite United States exports, the potential risks to the United States would rise. There would be increasingly desperate attempts on the part of the militarily powerful but nonetheless hungry nations to get more grain any way they could. Massive migration backed by force would become a very live issue."

"Nuclear blackmail is not inconceivable," the report says. "More likely, perhaps, would be ill-conceived efforts to undertake drastic actions which might be worse than the disease—e.g., efforts to change the climate by trying to melt the Arctic icecap."

Wear the end of the 52-page report, it states: "In the poor and powerless areas, population would have to drop to levels that could be supported. Food subsidies and external aid, however generous the donors might be, would be inadequate. Unless or until the climate improved and agricultural techniques changed, sufficiently population levels now projected for the LDCs could not be reached. The population 'problem' would have solved itself in the most unpleasant fashion."

The report gives no indication regarding to whom it was distributed. It is not known whether U.S. representatives to the World Food Conference had an opportunity to read it.

Dean Wearies Of Explaining Lecture Fees

ANTA ANA, Calif., March 17 (AP)—John Dean 84, explaining why he has cut short college speaking tour, said speaking engagements in-lab ended in defenses of acceptance of lecture fees. The last stop for the former White House counsel and convicted Watergate conspirator was a friendly audience of more than 3,000 Saturday night at Santa Ana College.

When I came out of prison, wanted to go out and talk to students on campuses to give my experiences and bad arguments," he said.

But even though the crowd gushed at his quips and applauded his remarks, he was fed up whether he was profiting from the spoils of Watergate by accepting a \$3,500 lecture fee and \$200 expenses.

Ford Warns U.S. Against Isolationism

OUTH BEND, Ind., March 17 (AP)—President Ford told a group of prospects for world peace that "slowly but surely" the nation must retreat into the "splendid isolationism" of the 19th century.

Ford got one of the warmest welcomes of any of his state presidential trips when he arrived in this northwest Indiana city and on the university campus.

He delivered a plea against any "isolationism" and said that aid must be continued to both diplomatic and humane ends.

He is counseled to withdraw from one world and go it alone," he said. "I've heard that before and I'm here to say not going to dance to it."

Here were a few hecklers at the start of Mr. Ford's speech. He got a two-minute ovation at the end of it.

He then appealed to the nation's youth to join their elders in paying no attention to doomsday warnings that the tide of history is running against us. "I don't believe it," he said.

Ford did not mention Cambodia, South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, China or any other nation. But he laid out greater detail than in any of his public speeches of his commitment to a "peace with honor" in Vietnam and a new conference.

Mr. Ford said in his speech, "must take the form of helping every nation to help itself."

Illinois Bar Group Checks Marijuana

LOOMINGTON, Ill., March 17 (AP)—A proposed bill to legalize use of marijuana has been introduced by the Illinois State Association's board of governors.

The legislation would take into account users of marijuana on the criminal justice system maintain penalties for the manufacture, sale or possession of the narcotic with intent to sell.



OOPS—This Houston city bus drew double takes from passing motorists after the driver hooked a power pole guy wire and the bus headed skyward. The driver and his only passenger were quickly rescued; the bus took longer. The driver, who told police he blacked out and apparently hit the accelerator, was charged with a negligent accident.

To Make Him Leave South

FBI Mailed Spurious Threat To a Black Activist in 1969

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The FBI sent a spurious threatening letter in 1969 to a black Baptist minister to compel him to cease his civil rights work in Mississippi and return to the North, newly released bureau documents show.

The documents, which reflect part of the bureau's controversial Counterintelligence Program aimed at black nationalist groups, were made available last week by the bureau in response to a lawsuit brought by the minister, Donald Jackson, who is now known as Muhammad Kenyatta.

Mr. Kenyatta said yesterday in a telephone interview that the letter, sent to his home in Tougaloo, Miss., in April, 1969, was the central factor in his decision to leave the Jackson Human Rights Project the following month and return to Pennsylvania.

Assessment of Effect

In their assessment of the letter's potential effect shortly before it was sent, agents in the FBI's office in Jackson, Miss., said in a memorandum:

"It is hoped that this letter, if approved and forwarded to Jackson, will give him the impression that he has been discredited at the Tougaloo College campus and is no longer welcomed there."

It added that "it may possibly also cause him to decide to leave Mississippi and return to his original home in Pennsylvania."

A copy of the letter, signed by the "Tougaloo College Defense Committee," was among the documents of the Counterintelligence Program, provided by the bureau to lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union representing Mr. Kenyatta.

The letter, which the documents show was approved by the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, accused Mr. Kenyatta of immaturity and irresponsibility and told him to remain away from the Tougaloo campus.

The final paragraph read:

"Should you feel that this is a hollow threat and not heed our diplomatic and well thought out warning, we shall consider contacting local authorities regarding some of your activities or take other measures available to us which would have a more direct effect and which would not be as cordial as this note."

Organization Formed

A Counterintelligence report provided with the letter shows that a few weeks earlier such an organization had been formed on the campus and that its members were armed.

"While it does turn out that the FBI sent this letter in the name of this defense committee," Mr. Kenyatta said in recalling his fears for his safety and that of his family, "I think that my instincts and reactions were absolutely correct."

John Shattuck, a lawyer in the ACLU New York office, said in an interview that with the letter.

Anti-Kurd Clause

It also committed both sides "to adhere to the principles of noninterference, respect for territorial integrity and peaceful co-existence as the necessary framework within which relations between the two countries could be normalized." While the agreement did not refer to the Kurds specifically, diplomatic sources said the noninterference clause meant Iran would half-completely its support for the Kurdish rebels.

Reports reaching here last night from Kurdistan said that Iraqi troops backed by artillery

Turkish Party Chiefs Renew Coalition Drive

ANKARA, March 17 (UPI)—President Fahri Koruturk met today with political leaders in a new attempt to end Turkey's 6-month-old government crisis.

Bulent Ecevit, leader of Turkey's largest political party, said after meeting Mr. Koruturk that he would support any government that guaranteed early elections.

None of Turkey's six political parties have enough votes in the 450-seat National Assembly to form a majority government.

Russia Warns Japan Over Chinese Ties

Dispute Over Islands Also Annoys Moscow

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, March 17 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has begun to warn Japan, gently but unmistakably, that it is uneasy about the prospect of closer relations between Japan and China.

The Soviet concern stems from the resumption of political discussions between Tokyo and Peking and the territorial dispute that has kept Japan and the Soviet Union from signing a peace treaty since the end of World War II.

The Kremlin message, emerging in authoritative press commentaries and articles, is that while Moscow welcomes increased economic ties with Japan, the Japanese should soften or abandon their intransigence on the territorial question: The Soviet occupation since World War II of four of the Kurile Islands lying north of the Japanese island of Hokkaido.

The Soviet malaise became apparent after the visit here in January of Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. The minister was reported to be preparing to discuss a settlement of the islands' dispute but, according to knowledgeable Western diplomats, he was rebuffed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

An unconfirmed account of the meeting between the foreign ministers, published in the Peking Review, an enthusiastically anti-Soviet journal that is distributed in Japan in plain brown wrappers, said that Mr. Gromyko was "tongue-tied by Miyazawa's outspokenness" on the territorial issue.

The official Soviet account of Mr. Miyazawa's three-day visit said that the meetings took place in a "frank and friendly atmosphere."

In Soviet parlance, "frank" often means that there were sharp disagreements.

Since the meetings, Soviet news media have been emphasizing the benefits of increased Soviet-Japanese trade, while simultaneously attacking Peking and unidentified Japanese politicians and newspapers for trying to "drive a wedge" between Moscow and Tokyo.

Pravda, the Communist party paper, recently referred to the islands' issue as "the boring territorial question."

Kurdish Refugees Streaming Into Iran as War Continues

TEHRAN, March 17 (WP)—Kurdish refugees have begun to stream into Iran from northeastern Iraq for the first time since a temporary cease-fire was declared in the war with the Kurds Thursday, Kurdish spokesmen said here yesterday.

About 1,500 refugees from Kurdistan have crossed over in the last two days following an Iranian decision to open the border to them, the spokesmen said.

In a related development, Iran and Iraq signed an agreement today formally ending a 46-year-old border dispute that had occasionally erupted in violence.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatami and Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi signed the protocol.

Under the agreement, Iraq agreed to a median line in the border river of Shat-al-Arab and, in return, Iran agreed to land demarcation of the border in accordance with a 1913 protocol signed in Istanbul.

Other points of the pact included closure of the border to prevent "provocative elements" from crossing.

Spokesmen here for the Kurdish leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, said no attempts were being made at the moment to organize a major flight of refugees from among the 1.5 million Kurds that the spokesmen say are inside the Kurdish enclave.

About 165,000 refugees have fled during the last year into camps in Iran, according to Iranian officials.

The Kurdish rebels received extensive support from Iran until the access routes into the enclave were sealed last week. At the same time, Iraqi troops launched a heavy infantry, air and artillery assault against Kurdish positions.

Tourism in U.S.S.R. Rose 15% in 1974

MOSCOW, March 17 (UPI)—The head of the Soviet Union's tourism ministry said today that tourism in the Soviet Union last year increased 15 per cent over 1973. But poor economic conditions reduced visitors from the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan.

Mr. Sotchenko told a news conference that 3.4 million tourists came to the Soviet Union in 1974, 60 per cent of them from the Socialist countries. He said the Socialist countries sent 18 per cent more tourists than the previous year.



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Attends Budapest Congress

Brezhnev Reportedly Seeks European Summit on June 30

BUDAPEST, March 17 (UPI)—Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Soviet Communist party, attended the opening session of the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist party today.

In Geneva, Western diplomatic sources said today that Mr. Brezhnev has called for a June 30 summit meeting to sign a treaty on European security and cooperation.

They said Mr. Brezhnev made his proposal in letters to the leaders of Britain, France, Italy and West Germany last week.

There was no letter to President Ford, they said, although the United States participates in the 35-nation European Security Conference.

Mr. Brezhnev proposed to the four West European leaders—Harold Wilson, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Aldo Moro and Helmut Schmidt—that the conference be wound up by the end of May, with a June 30 signing ceremony in Helsinki, the diplomats said.

On the basis of the few concessions made by Moscow so far, however, such an early summit meeting can be ruled out, they said.

The Western diplomats had no

Joint 'Catechism' For Christians To Appear in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT)—An extensive statement of agreed-upon beliefs, the first document of its kind written jointly by Catholics and Protestants since the 18th-century Reformation, will become available here this spring.

Called "The Common Catechism: a Book of Christian Faith," and aimed primarily at adults, the German version of which has circulated widely in Europe for the last two years, it is being published in English for the first time by Seabury Press of the Episcopal Church.

Although approved as official teaching by no Catholic or Protestant church body, the document represents a landmark in a process of developing an ecumenical theology that began in large measure with the Second Vatican Council's spirit of reconciliation.

Forty Lutheran, Reformed and Catholic theologians worked over a five-year period to produce the statement.

The document adopts what is known in theological circles as an apologetic approach—that is, it tries to explain the faith by taking into account the doubts and challenges to Christianity posed by the contemporary world.

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SST Goes to Alma-Ata

MOSCOW, March 17 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union's Tu-144 supersonic airliner, due to enter service this year, has made its first trial run to Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan's capital, a city of 650,000 situated 2,500 miles southeast of Moscow, according to Kazakhstan's Pravda.

Rome Leaders Set Plan to Cut Violence

Coalition Parties Back Improved Police Pay

ROME, March 17 (Reuters)—Italian political leaders tonight reached broad agreement on measures to combat a rising tide of criminal and political violence.

They agreed to improve the pay and conditions of Italy's hard-pressed police and strengthen the law on preventive detention.

Leaders of all four parties belonging to the governing majority said they were satisfied with the talks which appear to have strengthened the fragile four-month-old coalition led by Premier Aldo Moro.

Politicians leaving tonight's meeting said another session had been called for next Monday after officials have had time to draw up detailed proposals along agreed lines.

The remaining differences of opinion between the four center-left parties that make up the governing majority are over a Socialist proposal for a police union and Social Democrats' support for an extension of police powers of summary detention.

Chaired by Mr. Moro, the meeting was attended by the ministers of interior, justice, defense and the Treasury, the secretaries of the four center-left parties that comprise the governing majority and their leaders in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

While the leaders were meeting, demonstrators and police battled for two hours in a suburb after a collision between a police car and a sports car. A policeman and two other persons were reported hurt.

About 150 demonstrators barricaded a square with buses after forcing the passengers to get out. Fighting erupted as police charged the crowd and fired tear gas.

The demonstrators, who threw stones and Molotov cocktails, fled when a thunderstorm flooded the square.

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IMAGINE a suit softer than cashmere. Warm but light. This season's most elegant suit fabric is specially woven of mink and wool by Lanvin.

In Glen Flair, soft brown or pale grey herring bone or window-pane check in contrasting chestnut shades. 1,800 francs.



PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS FOR PORT CONSTRUCTION

PORT AUTHORITY GUAYAQUIL GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

The Port Authority of Guayaquil, Ecuador, plans to construct additional port facilities for the seaport at Guayaquil, Puerto Marítimo.

The construction contract for these facilities will be awarded by international bid and the bidders will be prequalified.

The documents for prequalification of the bidders will be accepted at the offices of the Port Authority of Guayaquil, Ecuador, until 30 April 1975 at 1,600 hours. Documents received after this date will not be considered.

Prequalification forms and a general description of the project can be obtained from the Embassies of the Republic of Ecuador in the following countries:

Washington, D.C.
United States of America;
Madrid, Spain;
The Hague, Holland;
London, England;
Bonn, West Germany;
Paris, France;
Rome, Italy;
Tokyo, Japan;

and also from the following:

Autoridad Portuaria de Guayaquil
Casilla 5739
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Palmer and Baker Engineers, Inc.
P.O. Box 1867
Mobile, Alabama 36601
United States of America.

Payment of U.S. \$40.00 will be required to receive these forms with the check made to:

Autoridad Portuaria de Guayaquil.

In all cases the completed forms should be returned directly to:

Autoridad Portuaria de Guayaquil
Casilla 5739
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Ing. Nicolas Romero Sangster,
GERENTE GENERAL.

Abg. Mario Tama Landin,
SECRETARIO GENERAL.

Gaullism Without De Gaulle

France's President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has thus far done very well in administering a Gaullist constitution without either De Gaulle or an identifiable heir to his political tradition, as head of the French state. This is no mean feat: what De Gaulle envisaged was a president who represented all of France, like the American president, but without the party machinery that is so essential to the functioning of the White House. For De Gaulle disliked parties; his own preference was for vaguer and wider groupings—"assemblages"—rather than those "discordant fractions which could only divide" which, in De Gaulle's view, made up the traditional French party system.

That De Gaulle had a point became apparent in the Fourth Republic, under a constitution which the great liberator rejected, when, during 12 years, there were 17 prime ministers, forming 24 cabinets. The nearly 17 years of the Fifth Republic have seen far more stability, prosperity and prestige for France. But more than 10 of those years were under the presidency of Charles de Gaulle himself, whose accomplishments, statuesque personality and superb command of language gave unique authority. The aftermath of De Gaulle's tenure undoubtedly helped sustain his first successor, Georges Pompidou (which is no reflection on the late Pompidou's own ability). But now?

The regular Gaullist party—for it has become one—is led by the present Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac. But Michel Jobert, though never a party member, is leading a new Gaullist movement which seems intended to revive the intense nationalism which Le Grand Chariot once personified, and which was successfully tempered by Presidents Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing. In a time when every nation is, through

economic tensions, forced to turn inward to some degree, this appeal to French pride and French interests can have great political impact. And, in a period when international cooperation was never more essential, it could be dangerous.

For Charles de Gaulle, the idea of France was transcendent, and he expressed it with lonely courage in the black years of war, and in words that reverberated through a stricken people. But what France needed then, and in the years when it was winning back its strength of purpose and power, is not necessarily what France needs today, when the interchange of goods and services has very largely replaced, in importance, the exchanges of diplomacy. The renewal of Europe after the war, in both politics and economics, was, to be sure, a cooperative affair, in which the United States played a constructive role. But it was also a time when boundaries were being delineated, armies loomed large, and much was being decided by the long confrontation of Moscow and Washington, as superpowers in fact.

It would be perilous oversimplification to say that these factors no longer play important parts in human destiny. But they have been downgraded by bread-and-butter issues which stimulate national selfishness while challenging international cooperation. Charles de Gaulle once quoted Solon, who, when asked what was the best constitution, replied: "Tell me first for what people and in what epoch?" Much the same would apply to the approach to foreign affairs. This is not 1940, nor 1946, nor 1958, nor 1969, nor are the needs of France precisely what they were in any of these critical years of the Gaullist epic. When Gaullism is revived without De Gaulle, it is proper to ask "What people, and what epoch is it supposed to serve?"

Cambodia Aid: Ford's Choice

The impression is current and widespread that the Congress won't give the Ford administration any more money for military aid to Cambodia. But the impression is faulty. Under certain conditions, the Congress might come through. It depends on the administration.

Consider what happened on Thursday. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, under a compromise offered by Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., seemed all set to offer an extra \$82.5 million. But the State Department rejected the money on grounds that it would have had to commit itself to working for a settlement by June 30 and giving no additional aid after that date. So the committee voted down the compromise, 18 to 15. The State Department's position was absolutely self-defeating, a triumph of institutional myopia over national interest. The committee was offering aid, with strings attached. The strings would have provided some prospects, however faint, of bringing the war and its agony to an end in an orderly and humane way. But the administration, which has been utterly unable itself to end the war or ease the agony, rejected the package.

If the administration merely wants to put the onus for failure on Congress, it will sit tight. If it is serious about the aid, however—and there are now signs that President Ford himself does see the light—it will promptly return to Capitol Hill and, in the votes remaining on the issue in the Senate and House, ask for the Hamilton compromise. This will require a considerable swallowing of pride. But it could work. Democratic caucuses in both houses have voted—on the blunt and emotional issue of aid, yes or no—against further Cambodian aid. But on the more precise and responsible issue that has been framed in the committees—aid with conditions aimed at peace as against no aid—the evidence of several votes is that the Congress does not want to abandon Cambodia; it wants to see it through to a peace-

ful shore. Whether a non-Communist or Communist government controls that shore is not so important to the Congress in this instance as is the ending of the Cambodian people's struggle and pain. The administration, seemingly blinded by its own exaggerated fears that American global credibility will be shaken, has yet to show that it understands the feeling on Capitol Hill. But the feeling is there to be tapped. As we say, it depends on the administration.

Desperately grasping for an emotional level with which to move the Congress, the administration claims that, if aid is withheld and the Cambodian Communists take over, a "bloodbath" will ensue. When the administration drops this particular argument, Congress will know the administration is serious about the aid. For the heart of the congressional position is compassion for the suffering people of Cambodia. If the administration does not understand this, it does not understand anything. This is not to say that one can dismiss the "bloodbath" specter out of hand: Those rockets raining down on civilians in Phnom Penh are very real. But the Congress plainly feels that the threatened "bloodbath" is less ominous than a continuation of the current blood-letting. The administration's choice is to argue the point and surely lose the aid, or to concede the point and possibly get the aid. It's that simple.

The administration still professes to believe that American will be tested in Cambodia. But Congress feels, quite rightly, that what is actually being tested is American sense. The more the administration insists that American constancy rather than American judgment is at issue, the worse the eventual American loss in Cambodia will appear to be. And the more certain will be the administration's failure to get that modicum of extra aid needed to provide a chance—and a chance is all there now is—to bring the war in Cambodia compassionately and quickly to an end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Expensive British Membership

If the price paid by the other EEC members for continued British membership is measured against the effects on integration policy and the fact that the whole exercise was largely conditioned by Prime Minister Harold Wilson's tactical moves to handle internal Labor party feuds, it is anything but cheap, irrespective of whether or not it proves acceptable to the British cabinet and voters. In essence, it amounts to the establishment of the principle that a solemn and fully-ratified treaty can be overruled by something as common as a change of government in a member country.

—From the *Neus Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Iran-Iraq Ties

While the most immediate and drastic effects of the agreement between Iran and Iraq have been felt by the Kurds, its possible repercussions in other parts of the Middle East should not be ignored. Iraq... will almost certainly begin to play a bigger role in inter-Arab affairs, and perhaps also in those of OPEC and the world community in general. The radicalism of Iraqi foreign policy in recent years has been essentially the verbal radicalism which a weak government often uses to atone for its impotence. A Baghdad government with genuine power in international affairs might also discover genuine responsibility.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 18, 1900

PARIS—The Petit Journal has published an interesting article on the work with carrier pigeons effected by General de Senolt who commands the Cavalry Brigade of the 20th Corps. He has trained the pigeons for use in warfare under actual battle conditions and says that the utility of the carrier pigeons for military purposes will be a definite asset for any army.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1925

NEW YORK—If Nevada becomes a Monte Carlo on a large scale, under a bill now pending in the State Legislature, it may attract something more than a multitude of professional and amateur gamblers. It may bring more problems than it hopes to solve. Already the Anti-Gambling League, the Anti-Tobacco League and the Anti-Tea and Coffee League have voiced their opposition to the project.



"How About One More Toss—Best 34 Out of 67?"

Cambodia: Avoiding a Bloodbath

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The administration's basic arguments for additional military aid to the Lon Nol forces in Cambodia have failed in Congress. Members right across the political spectrum now dismiss the talk of an American commitment and credibility and keeping the war going to negotiate a settlement.

The one remaining argument is that more arms aid will help prevent a "bloodbath" as the insurgents take over in Phnom Penh. This view has weight because it originated with Rep. Paul (Pete) McCloskey, a long-time opponent of American intervention in Indochina. But not many have focused on precisely what Pete McCloskey said. It is important to do so.

First, in testifying before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last week, McCloskey emphasized the horror of what is actually happening now in Cambodia. In just the first two months of this year, he estimated, the war cost 15,000 lives—and probably four times that many wounded. That is 75,000 casualties in a nation of 7 million.

Vengeance Feared

McCloskey said he feared "vengeance" by the insurgents because Lon Nol's army makes a "practice of taking no prisoners." (Congressional sources say the United States, concerned at this practice, gave money for a POW facility—but it was never built.) Second, McCloskey said he was moved by grim refugee accounts of Khmer Rouge brutality. He told the senators: "I do not think I ever voted for this war, but I am a part of the United States which invaded Cambodia in 1970 for our own purposes, and caused a nation of 7 million people to lose 10 per cent of their people killed, half of their people refugees. We could not have a greater sense of guilt to any nation in the world than what we have done to these poor people. And it is that reason, that sense of guilt, that causes me to think we owe them the best chance of keeping the most number of Cambodians alive."

The McCloskey proposal was to keep the ammunition going to Phnom Penh until the wet season in June—and only until then, making June 30 the final cutoff date for arms aid. He said his aim was to keep the defense perimeter around Phnom Penh these few more months in order to let those marked for retribution by the Khmer Rouge get away before power was transferred. These were his specific ideas:

• Lon Nol and his "top people" should resign. "I don't think there is any chance of Lon Nol stabilizing the country in any way. That government is corrupt and inept both. I don't think there is any chance whatsoever of negotiation with Lon Nol."

• Whoever takes the government over should then negotiate Phnom Penh's surrender. He should "take a white flag and go outside of the perimeter and try to turn the city over in condition for a peaceful transfer with people allowed to leave that would be simply subject to execution."

because it is not prepared publicly to admit his premises—the inevitability of Lon Nol's fall, the need to minimize bloodshed as power passes. It wants to keep the war going in the hope that something will turn up—and merely uses the bloodbath argument to that end.

Some Republicans, notably Sen. Jacob Javits, may have supported more arms aid under the misapprehension that the administration did accept the McCloskey view. Over the weekend the White House made clear that the President has not accepted a cutoff date, and officials disclosed plans to ask Congress for \$421 million more in arms for Cambodia after June.

Some will find the whole bloodbath debate unreal. What future possibility could be more terrible than the reality of what is happening to Cambodia now? If the concern is for the safety of particular people, how will delay help them? McCloskey's conclusion does not follow from his premises.

But there is a responsibility, as McCloskey says—responsibility to try to minimize the final damage from a tragic American miscal-

culation. And there are things to do.

Large amounts of American food are going to Cambodia now, and more is in the pipeline. We could create an incentive for restraint on the part of the insurgent forces if we held out an offer of continuing shipments of food after any change of government—food and medicine.

We could also seek to introduce some international personnel into the situation in Phnom Penh as change occurs. Prince Sihanouk, the nominal head of the insurgent regime, has actually indicated that this would be acceptable—if American arms aid stops. In a cable last week he spoke, with that condition, of the insurgent party, government and army accepting "contact" with "Americans or France or the United Nations in order to arrange the question of a peaceful transfer of power." Finally, it is an American obligation to get Lon Nol and those around him out of the country. The means are there: The airlift planes that land every few minutes and leave empty. Waiting will cost more lives, not save them. The time has come to put an end to the killing.

Letters

Illegal Aliens in U.S.

I strongly disagree with the Washington Post editorial entitled "U.S. and Illegal Aliens" (HT, March 5). The entire thrust of the editorial is contrary to the off-responsible principle of citizen responsibility for upholding law. By arguing that the Soviet burden of enforcement should rest with governmental agencies, the editorial argues for a step in the direction of a controlled society and away from the freedom with responsibility that is at the heart of our system.

Although sympathizing with the plight of the millions in the world who do not have the advantages that Americans enjoy, I am unable to condone the fraud and total disregard for law that enables the illegals to take hundreds of thousands of jobs in the United States. Surely at this time of high unemployment we cannot afford to allow those with no legal right to these jobs to hold them.

I concur that the Social Security Administration should cooperate more fully in controlling the problem of illegal aliens, but long experience has shown this proposed solution to be inadequate. There are employers who are quite as willing to violate social security law as immigration law. We must also recognize that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, with its limited staff and budget, simply cannot enforce existing regulations. This proposed legislation is a modest first step in "burning off the magnets" that draws the illegal aliens to the United States in the first place.

DOUGLAS R. KEENE
Karachi, Pakistan.

For the Record

In backgrounding his recent story from Moscow (HT, Feb. 21) on the conviction and presumed execution of a Soviet citizen accused of spying for a foreign power, New York Times correspondent James Clarity wrote that the last expulsion of an Amer-

ican diplomat from Moscow occurred in May, 1971. As the individual cited, may I set the record straight.

There was no expulsion, no person non grata anathema. Literaturnaya Gazeta did publish on May 5 of that year a fanciful article imputing to me a number of imaginary acts aimed at "subversion of the Soviet Union." (As counselor for cultural affairs I was responsible for the development of cultural exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union.) But my routine transfer had already been announced in Washington a month earlier and my family and I left under our own steam and at our own time in mid-July of that year.

MCKINNEY H. RUSSELL
Counselor for Public Affairs,
U.S. Embassy,
Bonn.

European Security

I am inclined to think that the impending fall of the U.S. puppet Lon Nol under Khmer Rouge pressure is a very minor and logical development compared to the projected replay of "Yalta" that, according to a frequently misleading editorial entitled "European Security" (HT, Feb. 26), would appear to be, as we say, all over but the shouting.

What the Soviet Union is seeking can hardly be termed a "provisional" settlement of the territorial status quo in Eastern Europe, as anybody who has followed the proposal's accelerated progress must understand. Nor has the language concerning "freer human contacts" been "substantially agreed" (the quotes are from The New York Times editorial), as far as public knowledge is concerned.

Isn't it time that intelligent, open presentation of this extremely important issue which, if the proposed text is ratified, will set the fate of some 100 million persons, should be made available for public knowledge and discussion? Shouldn't the persons concerned be allowed to vote on it? Or is it so tightly

Claire Sterling

From Rome:

In effect, Pajetta said Italians are either doomed to drift into a new era of Fascist rule... or must accept the Communists...

ROME—On the eve of a party congress that is getting to look more historic by the minute, the Italian Communists are glowing with pleasure over the hospitality just afforded them on the editorial pages of The New York Times. The Times' Op-Ed page article, signed by a Communist named Giancarlo Pajetta, makes his party's offer of a "historic compromise" sound so good, and the only apparent alternative sound so bad, that one may wonder what on earth the Italian democrats are waiting for.

Knowing Giancarlo Pajetta, though, some might also wonder how he of all people could have gotten the chance to do such a snow job on The New York Times.

Giancarlo Pajetta does not belong to the team of crisp young technocrats recruited by Communist party secretary Enrico Berlinguer who have done so much of late to improve the Italian Communists' image. One of the few overaged party leaders still in the Politburo, he is known now as an elder statesman. What he used to be known as for a quarter of a century, however, was not only a "gung ho" Stalinist, but the most devastatingly effective "agit-prop" man in Communist ranks.

Parents Know

It is so long since the Communists have resorted to the kind of agitation and propaganda he was so good at that younger Italians may not even know what a first-class agit-prop man was like. But their parents could hardly forget him.

In the early postwar days, the streets of Italy's cities were rarely free of Communist rioters, with Pajetta unfailingly in their midst, directing operations. Those were the days when the Communists here still had huge caches of arms left over from the partisan resistance, and hadn't yet quite taken in the fact that Stalin wasn't going to let them have their revolution. The late Palmiro Togliatti kept telling them that upon his return from Moscow, where he had spent 20 years as Stalin's right-hand man. But it was some years before they really believed him. Until they did, the riots orchestrated by Giancarlo Pajetta were violent and menacing, and the Communists came very close indeed to seizing power by force.

In fact they practically had their feet in the door at least twice. Once was in 1948, when a young Sicilian took a shot at Togliatti and nearly killed him. In the resulting outbreak, every major factory in Turin and Milan was occupied, policemen were disarmed, and partisans' roadblocks went up throughout northern and central Italy. Even in phlegmatic Rome, excited crowds surged through the streets shout-

ing "Duce or no!"—Give us the go-ahead!"—and only by the skin of their teeth did Pajetta, and his fellow agit-prop men, get them off the streets in the nick of time.

The other occasion was a year earlier, when a small incident touched off a general strike in the north, with tumultuous strikes and riots, and a near Communist occupation so nearly complete that when Interior Minister Mario Scelba called in Milan prefect on a private line, he was told that the prefect was the phone? Giancarlo Pajetta.

Of course Pajetta is a lot older now, and may not have had Stalinist thought in his head in years. He may even have gone through a genuine change of heart about the merits and uses of the democratic process. I personally met a lot of other Communists who did. In Prague, before they were swept out of sight in 1988 by the invading Warsaw Pact armies. Even so, he seems the man best suited to explain the dilemma of Italian democracy to the readers of The New York Times. Nor is his explanation as meticulously detached as it might be.

What Pajetta said, on the Op-Ed page, is that Italy is "between two contradictory political and social processes... metrically opposed to each other." One is a "popular democratic movement of anti-Fascist unity, naturally embracing the Communist party." The other is "a trend toward right-wing authoritarianism, which even if it represents a serious danger because of the Christian Democratic leadership evidently thinks the Fascists can be used to break the back of the popular movements."

Doomed to Drift

In effect, Pajetta was saying that Italians are either doomed to drift into a new era of Fascist rule—with a hefty shove from the Catholic Christian Democratic party dominating their government since the war—or must accept the Communists as the only way to save themselves from that fate worse than death. Putting things in that kind of nutshell certainly leaves a lot of other things out. Pajetta did not mention any possible alternative whatever besides these two, said not a word to suggest that Italy might still have some democratic forces who are not yet prepared to settle for either one. One failed to hint at the smallest possibility of a throwback to the Communists' own past towards the methods he himself had perfected for the destruction of Italian democracy. Nor did he concede in any other way that he and his fellow-Communists themselves might be some small part of Italian democracy's dilemma.

What he didn't say is particularly worth noting because his article appeared in the week's most influential newspaper just four days before the Italian Communist party was to make its big pitch for a partnership with the democrats, at its 14th National Congress. Considering the state of Italian affairs at the moment, the Communists' appeal surely deserves to be examined carefully—especially by Americans, whose feelings on the subject could make an immense difference here either way.

For that reason alone if no other, Pajetta's sudden appearance as a distinguished contributor to The New York Times has rocked a good many Italian democrats on their heels. Everybody here knows how faithfully Americans read The New York Times, and there probably isn't a Communist in Italy so superbly and professionally skilled at mixing his readers' w-

wrapped up in the package labeled "Yalta" that no one dares say longer to trust on the people's right to know?

MARIA JOLAS.

Paris.

In a New York Times editorial on European Security (HT, Feb. 26), you consider it a serious error to conclude the conference unless Moscow accepts significant limitation of its preponderant military forces in Central Europe.

Military strength is not the main issue. Soviet leaders fight to enforce their grip on Western Europe so as to compensate the erosion of their authority in the Soviet Union and the Central European countries they control. The summit is meant to show their success and also to clear the way for periodical meetings which will end in a permanent European body. At that stage the Soviet control of the Continent becomes easy.

This evolution still can be reversed if, meanwhile, public opinion in Europe enforces a free circulation of persons and ideas. Therefore a three-year trial period is essential prior to any summit meeting.

MICHEL KORNE
Ville-d'Array, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Wilson Begins Drive to Swing Labor Party to EEC Support

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 17 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today began an uphill effort to convert his Labor party to support of Britain's continued membership in the European Economic Community.

He spent more than three hours with the Cabinet this morning, telling it that he has won better EEC membership terms for the country. This afternoon, Mr. Wilson carried the message to 88 junior ministers and tonight he was speaking to the rest of the 318 Labor members of Parliament.

The nation's electorate will indicate its preference in a

referendum tentatively set for the last two weeks in June.

Mr. Wilson has no hope of a united Labor stance. More than half of the party's parliamentary delegation wants to take Britain out of the Common Market, and this bloc cuts across the spectrum from left to right.

To Minimize Rift

The Prime Minister hopes to minimize the divisiveness of the issue. He is abandoning the normal practice of collective responsibility that binds each minister to accept the Cabinet's majority position or resign. Instead, for this debate only, each minister will be free to speak his or her mind. To prevent harsh, personal attacks within the party, Mr. Wilson is drawing up a "code of conduct" that will set gentle, mainly ground rules for the quarrel.

His first task is to win as big a majority as possible within his Cabinet. Before today's meeting, a pro-market minister figured that the Cabinet would split 15 to 8 in favor of staying in.

The most vocal opponents are left-wing leaders Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the minister for industry; Trade Minister Peter Shore and Employment Minister Michael Foot. The five other Cabinet members likely to join them represent both the left and the right: Barbara Castle, social services; Eric Varley, energy; John Silkin, planning; William Ross, Scotland; and John Morris, Wales.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and Defense Minister Roy Mason are all in favor of staying in the EEC. The community's strongest supporters are Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, and Shirley Williams, the consumer minister.

Low-Key Approach

Mr. Wilson is known to believe that the Conservatives who took Britain into the market two years ago oversold its virtues and he is adopting a low-key strategy. He is telling his party that Mr. Callaghan's 11-month negotiation was much of what Labor promised the voters it would seek from the eight other nations in the EEC—lower dues to match Britain's weaker economy, a revised system of prime support for farmers that could mean less expensive food, aid and trade for Commonwealth nations and a free hand to subsidize depressed areas.

Mr. Wilson is arguing that a departure from the community would threaten jobs by reducing investment and shrinking British sales to the Continent. Foes of the market argue that the EEC's rules will inhibit a British government from establishing socialism and Parliament will have to surrender sovereignty to bureaucrats in Brussels.

Paris Leads London in Conferences

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters)—Paris overtook London last year as the most popular city for international conferences, the 1974 survey of the Union of International Associations has shown.

Paris welcomed 197 meetings of this type, two more than the British capital, which nevertheless increased its number of international conferences by 21 per cent over 1973.

The survey showed that overall the United States is the most popular country in the world with the organizers of these conferences, followed by Britain.

Onassis' Will Said to Benefit 4 Survivors

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—Aristotle Onassis left his widow, Jacqueline, about \$120 million and most of his valuable paintings, and established trust funds of \$15 million each for her two children by the late President John Kennedy, family sources in Athens report.

They said the bulk of the Greek shipping magnate's estimated \$800-million fortune will go to his only surviving child, Christina, 24.

Art dealers in Athens conservatively estimate the value of A. Onassis' collection of paintings by Gauguin, El Greco, Van Gogh and Picasso at \$200 million. A dealer said that several paintings already were hanging in Mrs. Onassis's Fifth Avenue apartment in New York.

Sources close to the family said Mrs. Onassis, now 45, received a settlement at the time of her marriage to Mr. Onassis 6 1/2 years ago to provide for the two Kennedy children through a trust fund, with cash for herself and unlimited expenses while Mr. Onassis lived.

Died Saturday He died here Saturday at the age of 69. Doctors gave bronchopulmonary infection as the cause of death.

Family sources said Mr. Onassis' body will be flown by private jet from Paris to Greece tomorrow for burial and will be accompanied by his widow, Christina and other close members of the family.

The plane will land at Attica, on Greece's west coast. From there, the relatives and the body will be taken to nearby Levessa and then aboard Mr. Onassis' yacht, the Christina, to the Onassis-owned island of Skorpios for the burial service immediately after arrival, the sources said.

Mr. Onassis's fortune is not expected to be diminished appreciably by inheritance taxes. The shipping magnate's numerous holdings are spread through a maze of companies that mostly are domiciled in Monaco and other tax shelters.

Mr. Onassis' only son, Alexander, died in a plane crash in 1972, at age 24. Friends said that grief over his son's death contributed to Mr. Onassis's health problems.

Anglican Study Approves Some Mercy Killings

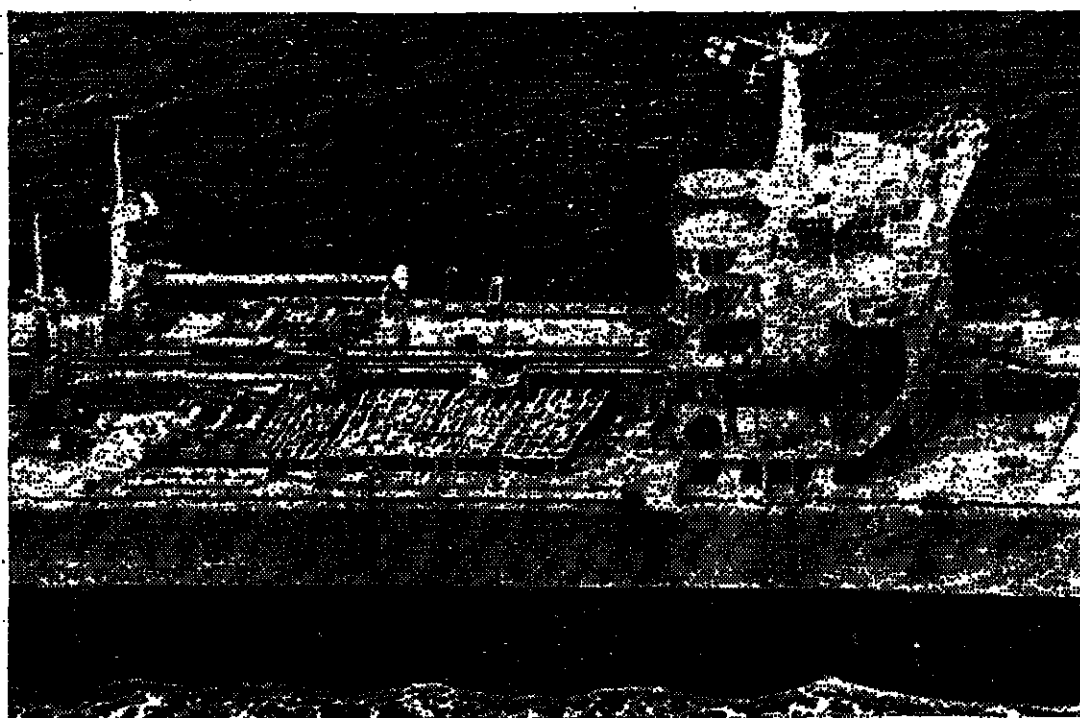
LONDON, MARCH 17 (AP)—The Church of England today declared that some forms of mercy killing "are morally justified" but urged that euthanasia not be legalized in Britain.

A report by a church-sponsored group of theologians, philosophers, physicians and lawyers said legalizing euthanasia would cause greater evil than it would remove. But it said it considered that using drugs to control pain even at the risk of shortening life was legitimate.

The report, the result of a four-year study, condemned "troubling medicines" that prolong the lives of patients when it would be better to allow them to die.

In a reference to terrorism, the document said that, in the church's view, shooting "a man in order to prevent his throwing a bomb at a crowd" is also in some cases morally justifiable.

The release of the report follows recent claims by British doctors that they had carried out mercy killings on terminally ill patients.



DANGEROUS CARGO—Barrels of arsenic waste carried as deck cargo on the Finnish tanker Enskeri reportedly will be dumped in the Atlantic despite numerous protests.

Finnish Dump Ship Sails On Despite Outcry

HELSINKI, March 17 (Reuters)—A Finnish tanker carrying a cargo of arsenic and other industrial wastes steamed toward the North Sea today amid a storm of criticism by government and press.

The 110,000-ton Enskeri, owned by the Finnish state oil corporation, is bound for an unspecified dumping ground in the South Atlantic with 690 200-liter barrels of the highly toxic waste. But

the Cabinet, after a meeting today, said the corporation must get official permission before it dumps the load. Earlier, authorities indicated that they lacked the legal means to prevent the dumping.

Both the Foreign and Interior Ministries have protested the dumping plans and the news media has conducted a major campaign to have the waste returned to Finland for destruction.

The corporation, Neste, at an emergency board meeting last night, ordered the ship to proceed to the Atlantic.

The controversy erupted as experts from seven Baltic nations met at the Finnish seaside resort of Hanko to discuss ways of keeping the sea clean.

The militant Finnish seamen's union today called for an investigation into the risk to the crew aboard the Enskeri.

Waldheim in Plea for Progress

UN Conference on Law of Sea Resumes

By Victor Lusinski

GENEVA, March 17 (UPI)—About 140 nations resumed today the task of attempting to reconcile widely diverging political and economic interests by drafting a new global charter to govern all aspects of man's use of the seas and the exploitation of their resources.

But in returning to what Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim termed "one of the most difficult" assignments ever given a United Nations conference, there was a general recognition among the more than 2,000 delegates that the goal was still too far distant to be reached in the eight weeks allotted them.

Conference president Hamilton Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka told newsmen on the eve of the Geneva session that another round of negotiations "must certainly" would have to be held before the delegations could return for a signing ceremony at Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, where the

first session was held last summer. It lasted 10 weeks.

Mr. Amerasinghe did not allude to the need for another session in his remarks to the conference today after opening the Geneva round by calling on the delegates to observe a minute of silence "for prayer or meditation."

But Mr. Waldheim tacitly recognized that still another negotiating session would have to be held when he urged, in a message read on his behalf, not that the delegates complete their task at Geneva, but that they make "further real progress."

In stressing the "urgent importance" of making such progress, the secretary-general was reflecting the views of many delegates that the conference has reached a make-or-break stage. Either sufficient advance must be achieved to raise hopes for a final accord, or it may be feared that what is widely regarded as a last effort to insure a generally accepted rule of international law over the seas will collapse.

"We will then be in deep trouble," a Western expert said of the free-for-all grab by nations for the riches in and under the seas that can be expected to follow.

Mr. Waldheim expressed a similar view when he said in his message that the potentialities for new conflicts concerning the seas were "very considerable, and given the inevitable development of marine technology, are bound to increase unless we resolve to reach agreement while there is still time to do so."

At Caracas the conference, the third held by the UN on the law

of the sea, did little more than bring into focus the sharply conflicting views on a myriad of issues. These range from the width of territorial seas to exploitation under an international regime of the mineral wealth of the seabed beyond the jurisdiction of coastal states, and the rights to be enjoyed by landlocked countries.

Because of the time consumed in Caracas by general statements, both in plenary sessions and in the conference's main committees, Mr. Amerasinghe appealed today to the delegates to get down immediately to "strenuous and intensive" negotiating. He urged that the conference's three main committees schedule their meetings in such a way as to give maximum time for informal meetings of groups for this purpose.

Kidnappers Ask Huge Ransom for Roman Jeweler

ROME, March 17 (AP)—The kidnappers of Rome jeweler Giovanni Bulgari have demanded an unprecedented ransom of 10 billion lire (\$16 million) for his release, police sources said.

The demand was made in a note written by Mr. Bulgari to his family and delivered by the kidnappers to a friend, the sources said. They refused to disclose the name of the woman or how she received the message.

The sources said that Mr. Bulgari's brothers had no doubts the note was authentic and immediately recognized the handwriting when they received it Saturday. Mr. Bulgari was abducted by three men Thursday night as his chauffeur was driving him home.

In the note, he told his family he was well, the sources said, and also asked that police suspend investigations and that the press maintain silence on the kidnapping to speed contacts between the family and his abductors.

Police, however, said they would not suspend their search, as has been done in the past, in a new crackdown on kidnappings.

Bomb in Montpellier MONTPELLIER, France, March 17 (Reuters)—A large bomb heavily damaged the prefecture here early today, slightly injuring the building's doorman.

Obituaries

Perle Mesta, the 'Hostess With the Mostest'

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 17 (UPI)—Perle Mesta, the renowned Washington hostess, died last night in a hospital here. She was in her 80s. She had returned two years ago to the state where she was reared.

"You are a tradition, no more than a tradition, you are an event in the life of America," this was John Connally's toast to Perle Mesta at one of her last Washington parties, given in 1972.

Allowing for the usual Texas hyperbole, the salutation was not far off the mark, for Mrs. Mesta became known in the 1950s as "The Hostess With the Mostest"—a description taken from the title of an Irving Berlin song for "Call Me Madam," a musical about Mrs. Mesta's colorful life as a party-giver and envoy to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Mrs. Mesta, a Rubensesque person with a hearty voice and a rolling laugh, specialized in jolly parties at which the guests entertained one another. Over the years Harry Truman played the piano at Mesta parties; Dwight Eisenhower sang "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"; Patrick Hurley, the diplomat, gave a Communique war whoop; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt whistled in a duet, and Sen. Tom Connally of Texas crooned "My Old Kentucky Home." The conversation was unlikely to be either weighty or witty, but it was undeniably relaxed.

Despite their coast, her parties were not fancy, or noisy, or exclusive or even smart.

Envoy of Rivals

In the Truman and Eisenhower years especially, Mrs. Mesta was supreme in garnering fun-loving officeholders of high prestige and medium salaries—to the envy of her rivals, who spoke of her as "Mrs. Thing."

"She's amiable, of course, but she's commonplace, that's the word," said one of her friends, another hostess said. Lady Astor commented, "She gives enormous parties that nobody who's anybody ought to go to." But they went.

Mrs. Mesta arrived on the Washington scene in 1941, moved into the exclusive Sulgrave Club, hired a press agent and began giving parties. She entertained the women's press corps, which reported her activities. Then, with considerable persistence, she lured Truman, then a Missouri senator, although she had been a Republican through the campaign of 1940.

In Mr. Truman's first term, Mrs. Mesta was a go-getter and money-raiser for the Democratic party, and in the campaign of 1948, she was unflinchingly cheer-



Perle Mesta

ful and optimistic about Truman's chances. Her loyalty and enthusiasm were rewarded a year later when the President created a diplomatic post for her as minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg—duties previously handled by the ambassador to Belgium.

Mrs. Mesta served in Luxembourg for four years, although she was hazy about the geography of the duchy before she got there. "Madame Minister," as she was called, drew an impressive number of her high-ranking friends to the small country.

Originally named Pearl Fried Skirvin, she was born in Sturgis, Mich., the daughter of William Skirvin, who moved his family to Oklahoma City in 1906 after striking oil in Texas.

In 1917 she was married to George Mesta, a Pittsburgh industrialist about 50 years her senior, who died in 1928 and left her almost a million dollars. With her inheritance, which was increased on the death of her father, Mrs. Mesta entered Newport, R.I., society by buying a large house there.

Her parties lost much of their gloss in the Kennedy administration. Social life in Washington was more cerebral than it had been previously, and Mrs. Mesta had supported Richard Nixon in the 1960 election.

Mrs. Mesta stayed on in Washington until early last year. She had broken a hip and went to live in a rest home in Oklahoma City.

Alden Whitman.

Jacob Kalich

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Jacob Kalich, 83, who produced,

directed, wrote and acted in Yiddish theater productions here and abroad since 1910, died yesterday at his home at Lake Mahopac, N.Y.

Mr. Kalich married Molly Picon, the queen of the Yiddish theater, in 1919, and appeared in concert tours with her in the United States and foreign countries. He served as her manager in New York productions. In television he played the title role in "The Education of Hymie Kaplan" for Studio One on CBS.

Dr. Alden H. Emery

BETHESDA, Md., March 17 (AP)—Dr. Alden H. Emery, 64, chief administrative officer of the American Chemical Society from 1946 to 1966, died of pneumonia here Friday. He helped to establish the industrial minerals division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and was the division's secretary in 1938 and vice-chairman in 1939.

Carlton Kadell

HOLLYWOOD, March 17 (AP)—Carlton Kadell, 70, a prominent broadcast announcer in Chicago and Hollywood for 40 years, died of a heart attack Friday. He was announcer for such shows as "Amos 'n' Andy," "Big Town," "Mayor of the Town," the Jack Carson Show and the Edgar Bergen Show.

Dr. Francis Messerli

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 17 (Reuters)—Dr. Francis Messerli, 86, founder and first secretary-general of the Swiss Olympic Committee, has died here. He was announced today. Dr. Messerli was a close friend of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the International Olympic Committee.

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Belated Recognition for a Philosopher

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—An old man sat quietly and unassuming last week in the vast amphitheater of the Sorbonne surrounded by the slightly seedy pomp of the old university and the self-indulgent rhetoric of professors robed in saffron and red: Ernst Bloch.

The Sorbonne was bestowing honorary degrees upon him and upon five others: Robert Brandom, anthropologist, and Robert Solow, economist (the United States); Dom Helder Camara, archbishop of Recife (Brazil); Leonid Kantorovich, mathematician (the Soviet Union); and Adam Smith, social scientist (Poland).

The three-hour marathon of praise and prose did, in a sense, mark the belated recognition, in France, of a philosopher and teacher who is being acknowledged ever more widely as one of the major thinkers of this century.

How can it be that a man of such stature should have to wait until his 80th year to gain the recognition he deserves? The answer to this question is partly given by the West German playwright and novelist Martin Walser: "When I first read Bloch," he writes, "I thought: This man is a heretic through and through. Whether you consider him from here, or from Rome, or Washington, or Moscow, from East or West Berlin, or wherever, Bloch is a heretic."

Born in 1885

Ernst Bloch, the son of a railway worker, was born in Ludwigsfelde on the Rhine in 1885. He studied, in due course, philosophy, literature and musicology

in Munich, Würzburg and Heidelberg. He was a pacifist during World War I and lived then in self-imposed exile in Switzerland. At the end of the war he published his first major work: "The Spirit of Utopia." He was then 33. When the Nazis came to power, Bloch went into exile once more, reaching the United States in 1933. There he founded the Aurora Press with his lifelong friend Bertholt Brecht and others, and wrote "Das Prinzip Hoffnung." He remained there until the state of East Germany came into existence in 1949.

Bloch is a Marxist of a special breed. He left the United States to take up the chair of philosophy of the University of Leipzig. And eight years later he was barred from teaching and forced into retirement. In 1961, he happened to be visiting West Germany when the Berlin Wall went up, and he accepted a chair of philosophy at Tübingen University, where he still teaches.

Another Reason

His wife, who had remained in Leipzig, was called in for questioning by the police. "Does your husband favor a human socialism?" they asked. "Of course not," she retorted with sharp irony. "He favors an inhuman one."

An outsider, then, a heretic if one likes, and Bloch himself should not object to the qualification. "The best thing about religion," he wrote, "is that it produces heretics."

But this is not the sole reason for the lack of recognition for his work if we turn to the English-speaking public.

Bloch's style is, in a sense, relatively simple. The technicality does not take the form of jargon

but adjusts itself instead to the texture of the language. It is a deceptive trap for a careless translator and America has had only painfully bad translations by which to discover Bloch. The most recent perpetration is a mutilated and perfectly unreadable version of "The Spirit of Utopia" (Herder and Herder) now published, the author says, in disregard of his explicit and indignant veto.

It is a bitter thing for a great prose writer to get this sort of treatment—as though Proust had been translated into English by Taylor Caldwell. But it seems unlikely that the harm will be corrected in any foreseeable future.

As to the matter of his philosophy, three sentences, like three resonant, deep, yet intimate chords, stand at the threshold of his collected writings: "I am. But I do not have myself. And so we enter into becoming." (Ich bin. Aber ich habe mich nicht. Darum werden wir erst.) This is the fundamental tonality, the overture from which his thought proceeds into the development of his concept of the "not-yet"—what is not-yet-conscious, what has not-yet-come-into-being, hence to the future, hence to the utopian strain in all human thought.

Magnum Opus

His magnum opus is "Das Prinzip Hoffnung" ("The Hope Principle") is a possible translation) and deals with the question philosophically and encyclopedically in 1,800 pages. The title itself is striking for the work of a Marxist, for hope as a philosophical principle may well remind one of hope as one of the Christian virtues.

And how does Bloch come to

Philosopher Ernst Bloch as he looked about a decade ago.



the future to which hope is always directed? By following a lead as commonplace as daisies in the field: the lead of daydreams—as distinct from the dreams that come in sleep, is the vehicle of what Bloch calls a Novum—something new and that had never been expressed until then—and the manifestation of a yearning, from the earliest years of childhood, after something that should be, or must be, or shall be.

How does Bloch stand in regard to Marx? In his own view, very close. He adheres to his materialism, to his philosophy of history, to his dialectical view. But he also distinguishes a cold current and a warm current in Marx. The former finds expression in economic analysis and has, to this day, been the most thoroughly developed of the two. One might say the only one to be developed. Bloch distinguishes the other current—the utopian

one, which he considers equally important—and has devoted himself to its elaboration.

For "utopian" in Bloch's vocabulary does not necessarily mean "impossible to achieve." It also covers the searching after concrete modes of realization—a searching that is intimately linked with practical action. And Bloch recognizes this utopian strain throughout human history—and Christian history in particular, a fact which is significant when one remembers that his own background is Jewish, and that he approaches his subject, unambiguously, as an atheist.

There is nothing really paradoxical in his approach to religion. It can be, it has too often been, an "opium of the people," but the aspect that interests him is the ferment within, which is the expression of a perennial drive within mankind: "For we have no durable city here, but we seek after the future one..." (Hebrews xiii, 14.)

Living in a Lilliputian World

People Who Have No Sideways

By Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK (NYT)—Many years ago, Ernestine Schumann-Heink entered a concert stage in the Midwest, knocking over music stands as she went. "Sideways, madame, sideways," the conductor cautioned hoarsely. The hefty, golden-voiced singer stared back at the conductor and replied, "Can't you see that I have no sideways?"

Mrs. Schumann-Heink was reflecting the exasperation that people sufficiently overweight to be called fat often feel in a Lilliputian world that is too small for them. Burdened even more by uncounted pounds of guilt weighing on consciences constantly pricked by friends, family, medical men and psychologists, they move with difficulty in a society structured for the average person.

If thin-skinned fat people are bedeviled by social disapproval, they are physically and constantly menaced by physical obstacles confronting their nonconformity. This is particularly oppressive in two most human habits—sitting and wearing clothes.

Public Places

For the broad in beam, seating in public places is almost always an irksome problem, one often caused by restrictive armrests or limited leg room. In city buses where a continuous seat runs the side of the vehicle with a partition between every two seats, heavy people often stand when the bus is only half-filled because sitting down means squashing against a stranger.

Philip Johnson, the architect, notes that New York City's building laws require a 19-inch-width minimum for theater seats. For a person who weighs upward of 270 pounds and stands 5 feet 11 inches tall, with a standing backside spread of about two feet, which expands under compression, the overflow must go over the arm of the seat, or somehow, forward. Merely rising to let someone through the aisle to an inside seat creates the illusion of an earth tremor.

Class appears to be equated with girth, at least in the eyes of the airlines, although overweight otherwise often defies correlation with income, except perhaps for the very poor and really hungry, who are thin.

Seat Dimensions

A spokesman for one airline disclosed seat dimensions for its various planes, widths that, he said, would be about the same for all companies. The DC-10 allows 21 inches in first class, 18.3 in coach. The DC-8 has 22.7 inches in first class, 16.8 in coach. The 747 has 21 or 22 inches in first, 18.3 in coach. The 727, one of the most widely used planes, is one of the most thinly seated: 19.9 in first, 16.5 in coach.

Small cars may conserve energy in the fuel tank, but they consume considerable energy from the fat individual trying to fasten the seat belt in the seat next to the driver's (getting into

the rear of a two-door small car is a feat worthy of billing by the Ringling Bros.).

A somewhat brighter picture emerges in the clothing sector, where imaginative merchants have discerned and gone after the heavy market, not to mention the tall and whatever other odd-size custom there might be. The overweight store opens a world where the word "fat" is never heard and sales people speak in terms of portly and stylishly stout.

"A store like ours used to be a place where men looked up and down the street before going in, like a bordello," said Saddy Rubin, one of the owners of Imperial Men's Wear, one of a number of stores specializing in outside men's clothing. "Used to be, 30 years ago, that a navy blue suit covered half the problems. Now we stock jeans. West-erns, everything."

Arthur Malach, president of Lane Bryant, a chain that started out 75 years ago selling big dresses to pregnant women and then went on to specialize in heavy-women's clothing to the tune of \$300 million in sales a year in 180 stores and catalog purchases, said that there has been a big shift in attitude.

"The most notable change is that stout women don't feel like freaks any more," he said. "They wear sports wear, everything. They're not afraid to come out anymore. One of the reasons for starting a mail-order business was that stout women were afraid to go into the store."

Despite the constant padding for dieting among fat people, there is an enormous amount of recidivism, and some specialists for the overweight market feel fairly secure against everything except perhaps a pellagra epidemic.

FRANCE: Composer, Librettist Attempt to Create a Myth

By David Stevens

STRAZBOURG (Herald Tribune)—What ever can be said about "Médée et Alysio," a new opera by the French composer Georges Delerue, and the production it has just been given here by the Opéra du Rhin, neither its creators nor the company's producers and performers can be accused of a lack of ambition.

The 50-year-old composer, known primarily as a highly prolific and successful writer of film, television and theater scores, and his librettist, Michel Gauthier, have attempted nothing less than the invention of a myth—the kind of project that would send a Wagner or at least a Hofmannsthal-Strauss team, to protect his investment.

The Alysio of the title is a fate-driven hero in spite of himself who, through various giant-slaying and dragon-killing feats, leads his people from their land of darkness and poverty to a City of Gold, the home of poets and other defenseless lotus-eaters. The mob of lumpenproletariat that has followed Alysio has barely begun to despoil this idyllic place when both sides are overtaken by the arrival of the Black Knights, a law-and-order gang that seems to combine the attributes of the SS and Attila's horde.

Relationship Médée is a feminine semi-divine figure who appears from time to time to egg Alysio on and give him clues as to his mission and his fate, not unlike Brünnhilde and Siegmund, and their relationship is that of a death wish and its visible representation.

At the end, the leader of the Black Knights does in Alysio with a treacherous efficiency worthy of Hagen. Sybert, Alysio's friend, avenges the fallen hero with the aid of Médée, and in so

doing inherits his fascination with death.

This is a cursory account of a dense work of symbolism and poetic metaphors with numerous interlocking and ambiguous relationships, such as might damn even a Wagner. Delerue has done his job with unflinching energy in an eclectic post-Wagnerian idiom that gives the singer plenty of room to deploy their voices. But his lyricism has little variety or profile, and while his music effectively creates the desired atmosphere, the dramatic pivots are almost always lost in the bombast of percussive fortissimos.

Production

Confronted with a task that would tax the resources of a great theater, the Strazbourg production was admirable. Jacques Noël devised a neo-baroque theater of machines, replete with quick-moving units that dealt effectively with the many magical happenings and transformations, and his costumes were varied and fanciful. Pierre Franck's staging was more conventional and executed with varying degrees of conviction or indifference by his cast.

James Johnson, one of the Opéra du Rhin staff conductors, was in charge of the Orchestre Régional de Mulhouse and a performance that, in general, indicated solid musical preparation. Paul Guigues and Michel Basse were adequate but somewhat bland in the title parts, but there was some fine singing elsewhere, notably from Rebecca Roberts and Nadine Denize as two of the hero's feminine encounters. David Sundquist as his tenor friend and successor, and Armand MacLennan, whose harsh baritone and brutal energy thoroughly suited the gauleiter of the Black Knights.

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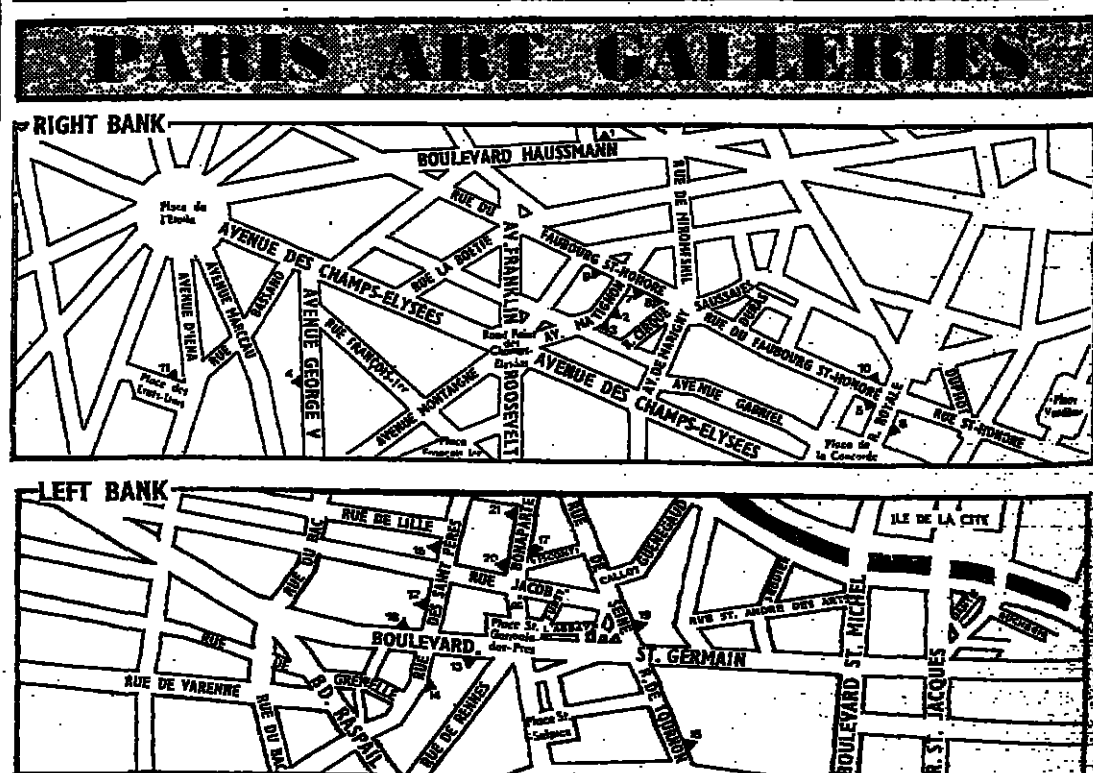
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U.K. Increases Scope Of State Take-Overs

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Britain's Labor government today named aircraft and shipbuilding companies it plans to take over under its controversial nationalization program.

Among them were British Aircraft Corp., co-builders of the personal airplane, and the nation's biggest shipbuilders.

Industry Secretary Anthony Brown, making the announcement in the House of Commons, said the scope of the take-over plan includes smaller companies previously under Labor's nationalization net.

Mr. Brown said the plan would include companies with an annual turnover of £7.5 million, a significant increase from the £1.5 million limit of the 1969 act.

Mr. Brown told protesting opposition forces in the Commons that the final legislation for the nationalization would be put before them after Easter.

The extension of the plan adds a fourth aircraft maker to the list of nationalized companies—Scottish Aviation Ltd., a major component manufacturer for Boeing jets.

Also falling under public ownership, in addition to British Aircraft Corp., are Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd., makers of the Puma helicopter and the Puma helicopter.

Ship Consolidation
The biggest shipbuilders include Harland & Wolff, Scott Lithgow, Cammell Laird, Yarrow, and others.

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Japan Payments Return to Surplus

TOKYO, March 17 (AP-DJ)—Japan's overall balance of payments improved to show a surplus of \$270 million in February following a \$1.24-billion deficit in January and a \$1.20-billion deficit a year earlier, the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan said today in a provisional report.

The improvement was attributed to a large trade surplus and to a net inflow of long-term capital. Excluding last September and October, when Japan benefited from \$1 billion in special petroleum deposits from Saudi Arabia, the net inflow of long-term capital was the first since the second quarter of 1971.

Drop in Imports
Japan's trade performance in February was highlighted by the country's first decline in imports since September 1971.

Last month's import total was \$3.75 billion, down 7 per cent from a year earlier. Bank of Japan officials noted that while the value of oil imports was up 8 per cent in February from a

year earlier, non-oil imports fell 14 per cent.

They attributed the decline primarily to the domestic recession, which has cut demand for imported raw materials (Japan's industrial production was off 10.2 per cent from a year earlier in January), and also to technical factors.

The officials noted that the government recently announced plans to cut import duties on eight items adding that importers delayed shipments of such goods last month in order to pay less duty later.

February exports were put at \$4.36 billion, up 31 per cent from a year earlier. The merchandise trade surplus was thus \$610 million in February against a deficit of \$688 million a year earlier.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports totaled \$4.87 billion in February, down 7.4 per cent from the preceding month. Imports were listed as \$4.04 billion, down 13 per cent from January. This put the trade surplus at \$837 million last month, up from a \$687-million surplus in January.

Deficit Narrows
The services and transfer payments accounts, which are combined in the provisional report, showed a deficit of \$20 million in February. This was an improvement from January's \$561-million net outflow and from a \$522-million deficit in February 1974.

Bank of Japan officials attributed the better performance to the import downturn, which cut marine transport and insurance payments, and to lower Eurodollar rates, which cut Japan's debt servicing costs.

The current account, which combines the trade services and transfer totals, was in surplus by \$140 million last month against

a deficit of \$12 billion a year earlier.

The long-term capital account showed a net inflow of \$240 million in February against a \$198-million net outflow in January and a \$478-million deficit in February 1974.

Bank of Japan officials noted that non-resident investment in Japanese securities jumped to \$383 million last month from \$63 million in January. A year earlier, foreigners were net sellers of over \$100 million of Japanese securities.

The officials also noted a higher level of Japanese bond issues abroad last month and a smaller net outflow of Japanese-owned funds for the improvement in the long-term capital account.

They said the reduced net outflow of capital was partially technical, as February and August are the months when foreign recipients of Japanese government yen credits are required to make debt servicing payments.

Chevron Norway Unit Rejects Concession Offer in North Sea

OSLO, March 17 (AP)—One of the firms offered concessions on the Norwegian continental shelf, the North Sea, turned down the offer today because of Norway's tough new taxation rules, the Ministry of Industries announced.

The company rejecting the offer was Chevron Petroleum Norge A/S, which had been offered North Sea block 35/3 together with the Norwegian firms Saga Petroleum A/S and the state-owned Statoil company.

Saga Petroleum and Statoil said they were still interested in taking over the block alone and this will be considered by the ministry.

Chevron Petroleum Norge said it could accept only if the Norwegian parliament adopted tax laws considered satisfactory for the company. The ministry had said such conditional acceptance would be considered as a refusal.

All the other companies offered concessions on Nov. 15, 1974, accepted within today's deadline, the ministry said.

Amoco Suspension
It was announced earlier that the Amoco/Noco group had decided to suspend development of its previous concession area in the southeast Tor field in the North Sea. Partners in this group are Amoco as operator, Amerasia, Texas Eastern and Noco, which stands for the Norwegian Oil Consortium A/S & Co., and comprises 19 of the biggest Norwegian firms.

An Amoco spokesman said the suspension was due to delays in delivery of pipelines and other materials as well as the new tax structure proposal that would amount to a 90-per-cent levy on company profit. This proposal was announced on Feb. 14.

The spokesman added that the southeast Tor field is a marginal field under the best circumstances and the companies are continuing with the development program in the main Tor field.

The taxation rules proposed by the government include a special tax to be levied on the higher profits accruing to the companies mainly because of the last year's drastic increase in oil prices.

The tax law has not yet been adopted by parliament, but a rate of 25 per cent has been proposed for this tax in addition to the regular 50.8-per-cent corporate income tax.

Japanese Report
Glut in Tankers

TOKYO, March 17 (Reuters)—Many Japanese shipowners are considering laying up or scrapping part of their tanker fleets because of a sharp decline in business, the Japan Shipowners Association said today.

Some owners are looking for anchorages off the Japanese coast for idle tankers, but they expect strong opposition from fishermen and environmental groups.

Others are seeking overseas moorings, while some owners are expected to start scrapping tankers if the recession worsens.

The glut of tankers, many in the 200,000-ton class, has been aggravated by the recent launching of several vessels ordered during the boom period before the world oil crisis.

On the employment front—when a new deterioration might be socially intolerable in light of past performance—the OECD says it would "probably be desirable to give more incentive to firms to reduce working hours rather than the number of employees. It must be remembered that the average working week of 43.6 hours is longer in France than in most other OECD states."

The 2 3/4-per-cent estimate for this year's real growth in the gross domestic product compares with a 4.5-per-cent increase last year and a 5.9-per-cent average rise from 1967 through 1972.

Kuwait Is 3d Mideast State To Cut Dollar Currency Link

KUWAIT, March 17 (UPI)—Kuwait today severed the link between the dinar and the dollar and became the third oil-exporting state to tie its currency to the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDRs).

An announcement at the end of a day-long cabinet session cited the dollar's continuing decline on international money markets as the reason for the move, similar to steps already taken by Iran and Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporters.

[In Abu Dhabi, it was officially announced today that the United Arab Emirates will not revalue the dirham. AP-Dow Jones reported. The Currency Board said it had decided to keep the value of the dirham unchanged "for the time being."]

Kuwait, the fourth-largest, had been expected to abandon the dollar in favor of SDRs following the Saudi move last Friday.

Stronger Dinar Seen
Financial experts said the most immediate consequence of the switch would probably be a de facto revaluation of the dinar against the dollar, making the Kuwaiti currency stronger.

When the Saudis cut their currency loose from the dollar, it was revalued upward by 2.3 per cent.

The statement issued by Minister of State Abdul Aziz Hussain said Kuwait acted because of the "current monetary situation in the light of recent developments in the rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar."

Henceforth, it said, the dollar-dinar exchange rate would be figured on the basis of the dinar's new link to the SDRs, a unit of account adopted by the IMF for financial transactions and based on the value of 18 world currencies.

The Kuwaiti decision is not expected to have any immediate major effects on international exchange markets. But banking sources in Beirut and other Middle Eastern capitals continued to speculate that, one by one, the oil states are putting themselves in a position to take action against one of their chief concerns—the effects of the dollar decline on their oil earnings.

The price of oil is officially figured in dollars and the oil-exporting states have been complaining for months that the dollar's decline is seriously eroding the purchasing power of their oil revenues.

Might Scrap Link
According to financial sources, the decline has become so serious that the exporters are said to be near to adopting a plan to scrap the oil-dollar price link altogether.

Dollar Is Stable In Europe, Loses Against the Yen

LONDON, March 17 (AP-DJ)—The dollar backed and filled most of today to end little change against European currencies.

Gold declined to \$177.25 an ounce bid, \$178.25 offered, from \$177.50-\$178.50 Friday.

The dollar ended at around 231.60 marks, about unchanged from 231.65 Friday. Similarly, its rate for Swiss francs was 2.4880 compared with 2.4885.

Sterling edged higher against the dollar to \$2.4192 from \$2.4180. The French franc rose slightly against the dollar to 4.9355 from 4.9325 while holding steady against the Benelux currencies.

After it was announced in Tokyo that Japan's balance of payments swung to a surplus in February, the dollar declined relatively sharply against the yen in European trading. The rate fell to 266.35 yen from 267.38 at today's close in Tokyo and 268 Friday in Europe.

Under this plan, the price of oil would be calculated in the currency of the country producing it. Dollars would still be used for payment, but the amount it would take to buy any given amount of oil would be more when the dollar drops, less when it rises on the exchange markets.

In order to do this, the oil states first have to free their own currencies from the dollar and peg them to something more stable, such as SDRs.

As OECD Says Outlook Is Gloomy

France to Boost Aid to Industry, Housing

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 17 (UPI)—The French government announced a series of limited measures tonight aimed at supporting recession-plagued industry and housing.

The announcement coincided with the publication of a pessimistic report on the French economic outlook by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The OECD forecast that the nation's economic growth this year would be at least half of its recent long-term average and about a third slower than last year.

It estimated that the maximum 2 3/4 per cent growth seen for this year "is well short of past performance and will cause the emergence of a wide margin of unused resources both in terms of capital and labor."

Unemployment is already the worst in the postwar period with more than 3 per cent of the labor force out of work—a 65-per-cent increase in one year. Industry, meanwhile, has been pleading for some easing of the government's credit restrictions to help bolster capital investments which are showing signs of flagging.

The measures announced by Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade at a hastily called press conference tonight include the April 1 re-establishment of the normal depreciation allowance permitted on the purchase of capital equipment. The government had severely reduced this allowance last year as part of its anti-inflation package and this was to have remained in force until July 1. The premature return to the more generous method of calculating the tax benefit is estimated to cost the government 300 million francs in lost revenue this year.

The government is also lifting the credit restrictions—such as dictating the size of downpayments and the duration of loans—on the purchase of certain capital equipment.

The government also intends to almost double its aid to export-oriented businesses. Last year, it established a 4-billion-franc loan facility for such firms and this is now being increased to 7 billion francs.

Mr. Fourcade also announced a series of measures to aid the badly-hit housing industry—measures which he estimated will cost the government 850 million francs.

He said the measures were agreed upon at a meeting held earlier today with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and constitute the only measures of "support" the government intends to introduce at present.

The move to some stimulation falls in line with the recommendation from the OECD, which said that "a moderate and gradual relaxation of economic policy seems desirable." However, in the

same paragraph of its report, the OECD cautioned that "it would seem premature for the government to relax its counter-cyclical policy to any great extent in the coming months." What worries the OECD is the "persistence of strong inflationary pressures."

At the same time, it notes that world trade this year may be weaker than foreseen and that French exports might fail to show the improvement anticipated for this year. The OECD had based its gloomy growth estimate on

an export-led recovery tied to the stimulative economic policies being pursued in the United States and West Germany. If this anticipated stimulus fails to appear, French economic growth would be even less than forecast.

Trade Deficit Seen
Overall, French trade will remain in deficit—due to the price of oil imports—but will total about 14 billion francs, an improvement over last year's 17-billion-franc shortfall.

Wages this year are forecast to rise 13.5 per cent, down from the 20-per-cent increase of 1974, and the increase in consumer prices is expected to decelerate to 12 per cent from the 14-per-cent rise last year.

The OECD stresses that its estimates could be overly optimistic if the improvement in trade fails to materialize, if consumer consumption and business investments are cut more than anticipated and if a new inflationary wage-price spiral develops.

Overall, the OECD warns that "a much stronger recessionary movement could develop" and it adds that "it will probably be advisable during the year to modify the still rather restrictive stance of fiscal policy."

On the employment front—when a new deterioration might be socially intolerable in light of past performance—the OECD says it would "probably be desirable to give more incentive to firms to reduce working hours rather than the number of employees. It must be remembered that the average working week of 43.6 hours is longer in France than in most other OECD states."

The 2 3/4-per-cent estimate for this year's real growth in the gross domestic product compares with a 4.5-per-cent increase last year and a 5.9-per-cent average rise from 1967 through 1972.

Contributions could take two forms—either direct payments from participants or through a collective loan raised by the fund and guaranteed by all members.

Mr. Van Ypersele said that the total amount of the safety net fund would be 20 billion special drawing rights (about \$3 billion) and that members' quotas would determine the amount they would contribute to the fund as well as the amount they could draw from it.

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Swiss Jobless Rate Up
BERN, March 17 (AP-DJ)—A total of 2,761 unemployed persons were registered at Swiss labor offices at the end of February, 632 more than the previous month but still less than 0.1 per cent of the labor force. There were 2,410 jobs open at the end of last month, 329 more than the previous month.

Continuing Rally Begun Friday Stocks Surge Ahead on Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Futures gained strongly and broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today, extending Friday's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 19.06 points to 885.58. Advancing issues broadly outnumbered declines about 1,130 to 390.

Volume totaled 32.78 million shares compared with 24.84 million shares on Friday.

Brokers said Friday's rally, overcoming a short period of profit-taking, had revived the recent move from cash and short-term money market instruments into stocks. They attributed the start of the rally to the report early Friday of the first cut in business inventories in January, since May 1970.

National Tax was one of the most active Big Board issues, closing at 7 1/8, up 1/2. A block

of 242,000 shares of the issue traded at 7. Loban Cos. of Canada said it intends to make a tender offer for up to 1,330,000 National Tax common shares at \$7 a share.

Jim Waller was also active, closing at 32 1/4, up 7/8. A block

of 192,400 shares of the issue was crossed at 31 1/2.

Horizon sank 1 3/8 to 3 1/8 and Amrep was down 1 at 3. The Federal Trade Commission charged deceptive and unfair practices against the two land-sales companies. Horizon said it would contest the charges. Amrep had no comment.

Ludlow fell 1 3/4 to 9 3/4. The company told the annual meeting it will report a first-quarter loss.

Among the usually volatile issues, IBM gained 3 1/8 to 218 5/8. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.26 to 81.26.

The most active issue was Champion Home Builders, closing at 4 1/2, up 1/4, on volume of 223,600 shares.

Also active were Syntex at 36 1/8, up 1 5/8, Permaeneer 2, up 1/2, Instrument Systems 1 3/8, unchanged, and Loews Theatre warrants 1 1/8, up 1/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.44 to 77.63.

Bond prices fell sharply in light trading amid mounting concern over inventory levels and the heavy new issue calendar.

Long-dated government bonds fell up to a full point, while intermediate issues declined between 1/2 and 3/4 point.

Among corporate declines, also ran to almost a full point, which dealers said was in part responsible for the extended fall in Treasury issues.

Market sources said the decline is being aggravated by a growing reluctance on the part of dealers to take more securities into their inventory positions.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures gained on the Board of Trade under a demand that generated a rise of 12 cents a bushel in soybeans.

Corn and wheat, rose around 7 cents a bushel, while oats were up nearly 4 cents. Soybean meal advanced nearly \$6 a ton while oil was up 75 points.

Chase Cuts Prime Rate To 7.75 Per Cent Level
NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Chase Manhattan Bank, the third-largest bank in the United States, today lowered its prime rate to 7.75 from 8 per cent.

Bank of America, the biggest U.S. commercial bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and a few others already offer the 7.75-per-cent rate but most big banks are holding back at 8 per cent.

World trade rose some 44 per cent measured in dollars, against 38 per cent in 1973.

The report says exports by petroleum-producing countries rose by about 175 per cent in value. The combined share of these countries in the value of world trade rose from 7 per cent in 1973 to about 14 per cent last year. The share of the developing countries not producing oil declined from 12 to 11 per cent of world trade.

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Others are seeking overseas moorings, while some owners are expected to start scrapping tankers if the recession worsens.

The glut of tankers, many in the 200,000-ton class, has been aggravated by the recent launching of several vessels ordered during the boom period before the world oil crisis.

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Extracts from Audited Accounts 31 December, 1974:

| | 1974 | 1973 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Share Capital | 8.8. m. | 8.8. m. |
| Reserves | 50.0 | 60.0 |
| Balance Carried Forward | 52.8 | 48.8 |
| Total Capital Funds | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Customers' Deposits | 113.7 | 109.7 |
| Cash at Banks | 261.0 | 221.1 |
| Loans and Bills Discounted | 220.4 | 176.7 |
| Total Assets | 878.2 | 904.5 |
| | 1,180.0 | 1,136.8 |
| Profit before Taxation | 11.4 | 10.3 |
| Profit after Taxation | 8.8 | 8.0 |
| Dividend | 4.8 | 4.8 |

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Paces Victory Over Bulls

abbar Tells Milwaukee
le Wants to Be Traded

CHICAGO, March 17.—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who has asked his manager to trade him, last night showed that his new feelings will not set his play as he led the Milwaukee Bucks to a 108-90 triumph over the Chicago Bulls.

The 7-foot-2 center, the National Basketball Association's highest scorer, scored 33 points and blocked nine shots in leading the Bucks to their fifth victory in seven games against the Midwest division leaders. Milwaukee is 7 1/2 games behind the Bulls, but it is not as big a deal as everyone's making it, but I'm willing to talk about it.

"I don't have any family or friends here. Milwaukee is not a place for me. I'm not putting the knock on any people Milwaukee or Wisconsin and I want to underline that."

"It's just that socially and culturally I'm not in tune with this," he said. "I'm fully prepared to fulfill my contract but there are other places I would like to play."

In 1972, the Bucks gave Abdul-Jabbar a four-year contract and in 1973, that could be invoked at the club's discretion, of one year.

Bucks president William Alvinson said he hoped Abdul-Jabbar's move was "a phase he's going through." That, though, is doubtful. In the past, Abdul-Jabbar has expressed dissatisfaction with life in Milwaukee. He grew up in New York City and played college basketball in Los Angeles and most of his friends are in those two cities.

His life on the road is a lonely one; he often takes his meals in hotel rooms. He rarely goes out with teammates to nightclubs in his cities.

In Milwaukee, there is little to offer him. He is a jazz devotee, but there are very few jazz clubs. His Islamic religion is not an issue in the city.

But most important of all is the attitude Milwaukee has toward him. The city cherishes famous people and there are no issues in stopping you on the street for an autograph, or some other kind of kindness that makes Milwaukee a delightful place for many people who cherish privacy and anonymity. It can be said. One of Abdul-Jabbar's favorite haunts in Milwaukee is a small, quiet restaurant and bar on the lakefront.

Altogether, this has been a difficult season for Abdul-Jabbar. He broke a hand in the exhibition season. Even after his return, the Bucks have hardly been the dominant force they were in the past.

His teammates expressed no shock at the latest revelation. They talked about it for a long time.

"This is no surprise to me," said Bucks captain Bob Dandridge. "I don't think it will have any effect on our play. Just look at Kareem. He's playing as well as ever."

Playoff Scramble

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI)—With 3 1/2 weeks remaining in the National Basketball Association regular season, only three teams have been eliminated from the playoffs, and the Washington Bullets are the only team to have clinched a division title.

That is precisely what the NBA board of governors had in mind when it adopted a new playoff structure this season.

Under the new system, 10 of the league's 18 teams will make the playoffs—the two first-place teams in each of the four divisions and a wild-card team (based on record) from each of the two conferences.

The three teams that have been eliminated from the playoffs are Los Angeles, Atlanta and New Orleans.

In the Eastern Conference, Washington and Buffalo are just about tied for second place, behind Boston in the Atlantic Division. Houston and Cleveland are battling for second place in the Central Division behind the Bulls, with the loser in contention for New York and Philadelphia for a wild-card spot.

Things are even more frantic in the Western Conference. Seattle, Portland and Phoenix all have a chance to finish second behind the San Diego Clippers.

The wild-card team in the West, however, will most likely come from the unpredictable Midwest Division.

After last night's games, the Chicago Bulls have lost seven of their last nine; the Detroit Pistons had not won a game on the road since Jan. 1, and Detroit center Bob Lanier, guard Dave Bing and in Menget and forwards Howard Porter and Willie Norwood all had games recently because of injuries.

Chicago, the best team in the division and probably the Western Conference, should win it, with surprising Kansas City-Omaha clinging to second place.

Milwaukee is struggling, too, but the Bucks at least are in better shape than Detroit, and should beat out the Pistons for the wild-card spot in the Western Conference. They are now tied.

"Everybody is losing," KO-Omaha coach Phil Johnson said last night after Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee all were defeated. "I am at bed feeling like we'd won a game and we hadn't even yet."

Britain's Cox Highlights Week
Of Upsets With WCT Victory

ANDOVER, Md., March 17 (UPI)—Unseeded Briton Mark Cox completed a week of upsets by topping American Dick Stockton, 6-2, 7-6, yesterday for a wild card in the second round of the World Championship tennis tournament.

Cox, a 31-year-old left hander, won the Rothman International in London last week, won nine consecutive matches, and in this week's WCT Red Group, Cox eliminated top-seeded American Alexander, fourth seeded in Smith and sixth-seeded in Gerken.

Another for Connors
HAMPTON, Va., March 17 (UPI)—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, down a set for the second night, rallied in the last of sets yesterday and won an

NBA Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|-------------|
| Atlantic Division | | | |
| Washington | W | L | Pct GB |
| Boston | 43 | 28 | .607 1 1/2 |
| New York | 34 | 37 | .479 17 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 33 | 38 | .464 18 |
| Central Division | | | |
| Washington | W | L | Pct GB |
| Washington | 37 | 30 | .557 16 |
| Indiana | 37 | 37 | .479 17 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 36 | 40 | .474 20 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 35 | 41 | .461 21 |
| Western Conference | | | |
| Midwest Division | | | |
| Chicago | W | L | Pct GB |
| Chicago | 41 | 29 | .586 2 1/2 |
| Omaha | 39 | 32 | .549 9 |
| San Diego | 38 | 33 | .536 10 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 34 | 37 | .479 17 1/2 |
| Pacific Division | | | |
| Los Angeles | W | L | Pct GB |
| Los Angeles | 41 | 29 | .586 2 1/2 |
| Portland | 38 | 32 | .544 9 |
| Seattle | 37 | 33 | .525 10 1/2 |
| Golden State | 36 | 34 | .514 11 |
| Phoenix | 35 | 35 | .500 12 |
| San Jose | 34 | 36 | .489 13 |
| Utah | 33 | 37 | .471 14 |
| San Diego | 32 | 38 | .457 15 |
| San Antonio | 31 | 39 | .443 16 |
| San Jose | 30 | 40 | .429 17 |
| San Diego | 29 | 41 | .414 18 |
| San Antonio | 28 | 42 | .400 19 |
| San Jose | 27 | 43 | .386 20 |
| San Diego | 26 | 44 | .371 21 |
| San Antonio | 25 | 45 | .357 22 |
| San Jose | 24 | 46 | .343 23 |
| San Diego | 23 | 47 | .329 24 |
| San Antonio | 22 | 48 | .314 25 |
| San Jose | 21 | 49 | .300 26 |
| San Diego | 20 | 50 | .286 27 |
| San Antonio | 19 | 51 | .271 28 |
| San Jose | 18 | 52 | .257 29 |
| San Diego | 17 | 53 | .243 30 |
| San Antonio | 16 | 54 | .229 31 |
| San Jose | 15 | 55 | .214 32 |
| San Diego | 14 | 56 | .200 33 |
| San Antonio | 13 | 57 | .186 34 |
| San Jose | 12 | 58 | .171 35 |
| San Diego | 11 | 59 | .157 36 |
| San Antonio | 10 | 60 | .143 37 |
| San Jose | 9 | 61 | .129 38 |
| San Diego | 8 | 62 | .114 39 |
| San Antonio | 7 | 63 | .100 40 |
| San Jose | 6 | 64 | .086 41 |
| San Diego | 5 | 65 | .071 42 |
| San Antonio | 4 | 66 | .057 43 |
| San Jose | 3 | 67 | .043 44 |
| San Diego | 2 | 68 | .029 45 |
| San Antonio | 1 | 69 | .014 46 |
| San Jose | 0 | 70 | .000 47 |

San Jose 102, Buffalo 95 (Wicks 27, tri 21; McGee 35, Beard 14, Smith 14).



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar
... a question of cities.

Oral Roberts Advances in NIT
With a Strong Offensive Show

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Oral Roberts coach Jerry Hale had it right:

"Sometimes our defense falls apart a little," he said after his Titans had edged Memphis State, 97-95, yesterday in a frenzied National Invitation Tournament game. "Offense-wise, we played pretty well at times."

Memphis State coach Wayne Yates could have said the exact same thing about his team.

It may not have been textbook-perfect basketball, but it was spectacular and 10,152 fans in Madison Square Garden loved it, right till the very last second when the game was decided.

The ground rules were set early and the game was reduced to the basics—the first man to get the ball within 35 feet lets fly at the basket and everyone else crashes the board.

But when the game was on the line in the last minute, Oral Roberts won by holding the ball.

Memphis State had overcome a 10-point deficit in the final 6:43, sparked by 5-foot-10 freshman guard Alvin Wright. Ed Wilson's foul-line jumper with 2:11 had given the Tigers a 95-93 lead, but Anthony Roberts tied the game for Oral Roberts at 1:17. And when Memphis State turned the ball over on a charging violation, Hale ordered his team to hold for a last shot, which Arnold Dugger, a 6-3 sophomore, made to win the game with 3 seconds to play.

In yesterday's other opening-round game, South Carolina topped Connecticut, 61-51; Oregon beat St. Peter's, 85-79; and Princeton routed Holy Cross, 94-62.

Mike Dunleavy was the hero of South Carolina's triumph over Connecticut. He finished with 23 points.

The Gamecocks will meet Princeton in a quarter-final game Thursday. Oregon plays Oral Roberts in the other.

Tournaments

NATIONAL INVITATION
(First Round)
South Carolina 71, Connecticut 61.
Princeton 84, Holy Cross 62.
Oregon 85, St. Peter's 79.
St. Peter's (N.J.) 79.
NAT. COMMISSIONERS
(Championship)
Drake 85, Arizona 76.



FUNNY POINT—Jimmy Connors snickers after his low drop shot barely clears net with opponent at baseline.

Money Not Only Reason for Jump to WFL

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Calvin Hill, who must be included in any list of the top five running backs in pro football, is one of those players looking for a change of scenery. Hill, who played for the Dallas Cowboys for two years, is now with the Houston Oilers.

Hill has committed himself to three years with the Oilers, one of the few solvent organizations within the financially plagued NFL, at an annual salary of around \$80,000. "I don't want to talk about money," said Hill. "That turns people off." Total involvement would be his theme.

Following conversations with a friend and former teammate, Otto Brown, who played in Houston last year, Hill is convinced that he can find happiness in the new league.

"Management and players are working hand in hand to build something there," he said. "That's

Wins by 3 Shots
Nicklaus Birdie on 18th
Aids Year's 1st Victory

By John S. Radosta
MIAMI, March 17 (UPI)—It must be spring: Jack Nicklaus, back from a winter layoff, yesterday won his first tournament of the season—the Doral Open.

Toward the end it looked as though it was going to be close, with Nicklaus at 11 under par at the 72nd tee while Ben Yancy and Forrest (Fuzzy) Feeler in the threesome behind the Golden Bear, were tied at 10 under after 71 holes.

But Nicklaus birdied the 18th hole, a par-4 that is the most difficult hole on the Doral Course, and Yancy and Feeler bogeyed it. When the strokes were counted, Nicklaus had a 63 for a 72-hole total of 275, 12 under par, while Yancy and Feeler were three strokes back at 278.

Yancy shot a 67 on eight birdies and three bogeys; he had shot five of those birdies in succession from the eighth hole through the 18th. Feeler shot a 71 after four birdies and three bogeys.

It was the 54th tournament Nicklaus has won since he joined the tour in 1962. His \$30,000 share of the \$150,000 purse raised his season's winnings to \$68,583 and his career earnings to \$3,330,619.

Johnny Miller, winner of three Western tournaments in January and February, had not planned to come to Florida, but he changed his mind. For a reluctant player, he didn't do badly, finishing fourth at 280 with a final-round 67. Brian (Buddy) Allin, the defender, and Bruce Crampton tied at 281.

The Cinderella players of this tournament, Gary McCord and Billy Armstrong, a pair of known little-known golfers who had led the first two rounds, dropped out of contention in the third round but played well yesterday. Armstrong shot a 68 for 283 and McCord a 72 for 285.

At the start of yesterday's round Nicklaus and Feeler were tied at 208, 8 under par. Nicklaus birdied the par-5 first hole by reaching the green in two and taking two putts from 30 feet. That put him 10 under and he went to 10 under with a birdie on the fifth hole, where his No. 9-iron shot stopped five feet from the hole.

As Nicklaus was completing the front nine at 10 under for the tournament, Feeler was picking up three birdies and one bogey in the back nine to reach 10 under. Yancy, also, was beginning his run. He reached the 18th tee at even par for the round, and began his string of five straight birdies.

On the back nine, Nicklaus at one time had a three-shot lead, but his lead was whittled by a bogey on the par-4 16th hole where he three-putted from 60 feet. But, as usual, he came through when it counted, on the 18th hole.

LEADING SCORES
J. Nicklaus 63-70-68-68-275
B. Yancy 67-70-71-71-279
F. Feeler 67-70-71-71-280
J. Miller 67-70-71-71-280
B. Crampton 67-70-71-71-281
M. Allin 67-70-71-71-281
S. McGee 67-70-71-71-281
W. Armstrong 67-70-71-71-281
T. Jones 67-70-71-71-281
J. Porter 67-70-71-71-281
J. Smith 67-70-71-71-281
J. Dent 67-70-71-71-281
B. Orshove 67-70-71-71-281
F. Marti 67-70-71-71-281

Taiwan Golf Victor

CALL, Columbia, March 17 (Reuters)—Taiwan won the third women's international golf tournament here yesterday after beating off a determined challenge by South Africa.

Withdrawals Lead to a Review
Of S. Africa Davis Cup Status

By Neil Amdur
NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Further disruptions of the Davis Cup competition over South Africa's participation may force an immediate showdown on the question, W. Harcourt Woods, the chairman of the Davis Cup committee of management, said yesterday.

"We can't allow the competition to be disrupted," Woods said by phone from his home in Short Hills, N.J., after having learned that a second nation, Colombia, announced it would refuse to play South Africa in the North American zone final.

Mexico, which upset the United States in an earlier zone match, already reportedly has defaulted its scheduled match with South Africa, although Woods said, "I have had no official word from Mexico on the default."

"If Colombia says she won't play and default and Chile, which would be South Africa's next opponent, also says she won't play, the committee of management has to take some action," Woods said.

The action could take the form of a vote to expel South Africa from further competition, under a regulation that her participation is disrupting the competition. Or, the committee could reaffirm South Africa's status as a cup contender for the remainder of this year.

Woods said a regularly scheduled management meeting would be held April 17 in Munich.

"But we may have to move sooner than that," Woods added. "If Chile's going to say the same thing, we've got a helluva mess on our hands."

A two-thirds majority of the eight-member management committee would be required to expel South Africa. The member nations are the United States, Britain, France, India, Australia, Finland, Argentina and South Africa.

The change in attitude toward South Africa in the Davis Cup competition this year appears to be based on a United Nations resolution that was approved last December reaffirming opposition to South Africa's apartheid policy.

South Africa was expelled from Davis Cup play four years ago after a number of nations withdrew. The possibility of wholesale withdrawals also exists this year, since the American zone champion will meet the European zone champion in the Interzone sequence. The two favorites in European zone are the Soviet Union and Romania, both of whom oppose South Africa's international status and would likely withdraw from any match.

South Africa gained the Davis Cup for the first time last year, when India defaulted in the final round.



MASSING TOGETHER—The field for international cross-country championship in Rabat starts race in crowded circumstances. Ian Stewart emerged as winner.

Injury to Reliever McGraw Hurts Phillies

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—As one miracle man was on his way out of Florida yesterday, another was on his way in.

Relief pitcher Tug McGraw was sent back to Philadelphia by the Phillies for an examination by a specialist to determine if surgery is needed to repair recurring back and chest pains. Those same pains hurt his performance with the New York Mets last season after he led them to a National League pennant the year before.

And as McGraw left, Los Angeles superstar Mike Marshall was on his way to Vero Beach to join the Dodgers.

Marshall has a unique agreement with his employer whereby he doesn't have to report to camp until he has finished up his winter term duties as an instructor at Michigan State University. The right-hander was expected to arrive at the Dodger camp yesterday from his East Lansing home and was scheduled to see action immediately, today against the Texas Rangers.

Marshall, 31, pitched in a major league record, 108 games coming out of the Dodger bullpen last season on his way to winning the Cy Young Award.

McGraw had a Marshall-like year in 1973 as the Mets won the pennant. The left-hander appeared in 60 games, winning five and saving 25 others.

Flyers' Parent Gets a Shutout
Despite Bruises and Battering

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (UPI)—Goalie Bernie Parent gained his 11th shutout of the National Hockey League season and goalie Gary Edwards experienced his first loss in 14 games as the Philadelphia Flyers beat the Los Angeles Kings, 4-0, yesterday.

Parent was a doubtful starter until an X-ray yesterday morning revealed nothing more than a bruised collar bone from an injury that he suffered in the third period against Toronto Saturday night.

Yesterday, Parent and goalie Edwards each were felled by shots rilled at their heads. Parent went down at 4:28 of the second period when Danny Maloney drilled the puck that caught Parent on the right side of the face. The game was halted briefly until the goalie recovered and continued to guard the net.

Edwards was struck on the forehead at 11:53 in the third period and he, too, punched to the ice and needed a timeout to recover.

The Stanley Cup champions now are within six points of clinching first place in Division I.

North Stars 4, Red Wings 3
At Bloomington, Minn., Norm Gratton's second goal of the game, a power-play blast early in the third period, broke a 3-3 tie to lift the North Stars to a 4-3 victory over Detroit.

Bruins 7, Blues 2
At Boston, Earl Anderson and Phil Esposito each had a goal

ABA Standings

| Eastern Division | | | |
|------------------|----|----|-------------|
| New York | W | L | Pct GB |
| Kentucky | 42 | 28 | .600 1 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 37 | 33 | .528 7 1/2 |
| Memphis | 35 | 35 | .500 9 1/2 |
| Indiana | 34 | 36 | .489 10 1/2 |
| Western Division | | | |
| San Antonio | W | L | Pct GB |
| San Antonio | 41 | 29 | .586 2 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 40 | 30 | .571 3 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 39 | 31 | .557 4 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 38 | 32 | .543 5 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 37 | 33 | .529 6 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 36 | 34 | .514 7 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 35 | 35 | .500 8 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 34 | 36 | .486 9 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 33 | 37 | .471 10 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 32 | 38 | .457 11 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 31 | 39 | .443 12 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 30 | 40 | .429 13 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 29 | 41 | .414 14 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 28 | 42 | .400 15 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 27 | 43 | .386 16 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 26 | 44 | .371 17 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 25 | 45 | .357 18 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 24 | 46 | .343 19 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 23 | 47 | .329 20 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 22 | 48 | .314 21 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 49 | .300 22 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 20 | 50 | .286 23 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 19 | 51 | .271 24 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 18 | 52 | .257 25 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 17 | 53 | .243 26 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 16 | 54 | .229 27 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 15 | 55 | .214 28 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 14 | 56 | .200 29 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 13 | 57 | .186 30 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 12 | 58 | .171 31 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 11 | 59 | .157 32 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 10 | 60 | .143 33 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 9 | 61 | .129 34 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 8 | 62 | .114 35 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 7 | 63 | .100 36 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 6 | 64 | .086 37 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 5 | 65 | .071 38 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 4 | 66 | .057 39 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 3 | 67 | .043 40 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 2 | 68 | .029 41 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 1 | 69 | .014 42 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 0 | 70 | .000 43 1/2 |

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 128, Kentucky 125 (Calvin 35, Green 22; Gilmore 24, Dampier 23).
Indiana 131, Virginia 103 (Knight 39, Hillman 29; Bates 21, Irvine 18).
New York 100, Utah 85 (Erson 24, Erving 24; Boone 21, Malone 15, Smith 13).
St. Louis 122, Memphis 114 (Barnes 34, Lewis 27; Carter 28, Shepherd 25).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games
Winnipeg 10, Edmonton 1 (Hull 3, Keola 2; Black, Nilsson, Beaudin, Spring, Ford, Sheehy).
Chicago 4, San Diego 2 (Reichen 3, MacGregor; Seaton, Morens).
Houston 3, Cleveland 1 (Hughes, Marty, Elmer).
New England 7, Toronto 5 (Evry 2, O'Donnell; Levy, Clunie, Pleau, Earlson; Dillon, Kirk, Dorey, Hickey, Fardo).
Vancouver 4, Quebec 2 (Walton, Chipperfield, Harris, Rupp; B. Bernier 2).

BADRUITS
PALACE HOTEL
ST. MORITZ
Season until early April

